SATURDAY NIGHT
Literary Section

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12th, 1927

BOOKS constitute "a substantial world", as Wordsworth has said, and a world now so vast none can be familiar with more than a little of it. The wise reader will therefore do as the Canadian who desires knowledge of his country: he will travel. There will be a mental home where he may observe the opening of each bloom in his own garden; periodically, he must use the main highways to visit the Atlantic Coast, the Rockies, and distant cities; and, at times, he will explore the wilds on foot or in a canoe, self-propelled.

Catholicity of taste is the virtue that makes possible and profitable such journeyings in a mental and spiritual land larger than Canada. To understand the significance of power or beauty of what is to be seen outside the home garden, the traveller must take with him a ready sympathy for the feelings of alien peoples and by-gone eras. Whether he visits Stamboul or the almost inaccessible hermit on the near-by mountain, tolerance must be his watchword ever: he must burn with a desire to comprehend, and to love, if at all possible, and put down the primitive instinct to condemn the strange. Otherwise he might better stay among the pansies and cabbages of his dooryard, though if he does so he renounces his birthright to some thousands of years of varied and thrilling human thought.

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that "the foolishest book is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow"; and the truly prudent reader will be somewhat adventurous, for what is picked up on an individual quest—even lightly conceived, and into not very remarkable territory—brings the satisfaction of personal accomplishment, and may be more durably beneficial than a regular tour to main points of interest, no matter how efficiently conducted.

No man with character will admire everything, any more than he can have a personal love for all good and worthy men. Only to the mindless are all things equally agreeable. Catholicity of taste means broad and varied taste, the mark of culture—not tastelessness. But assuredly he who, finding one patch good, sits down on it to investigate every blade of grass there, fearing to leave it out of respect for that "consistency" which Emerson called "the hobgoblin of little minds", is not cultured: he is a crank. There is nothing to fear in this broad land, into which one must venture boldly and joyously, and sometimes carelessly, if he would become a freeman in the great empire of letters.

W. A. D.

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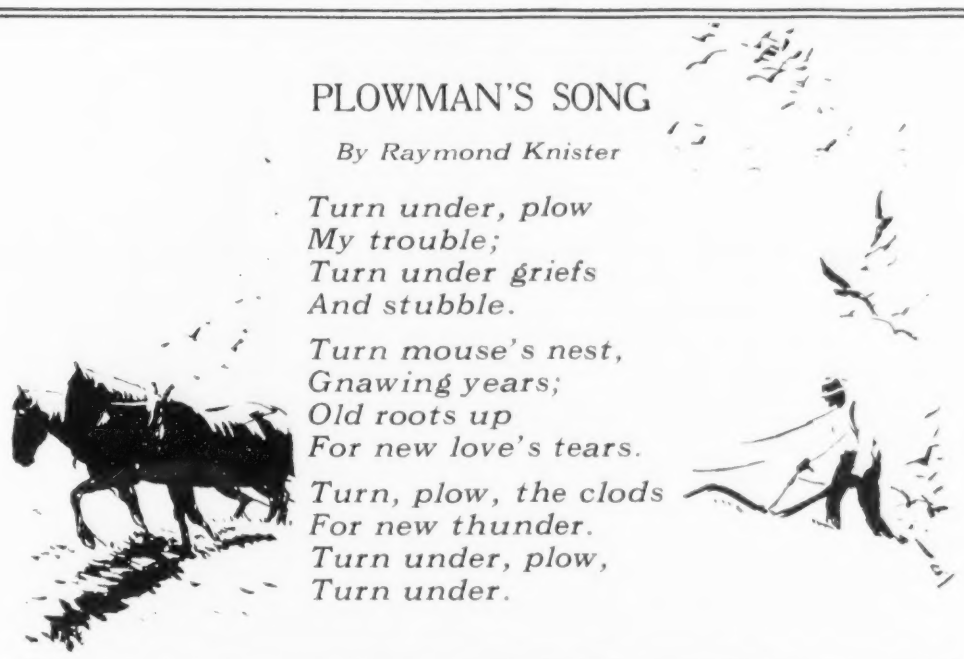
PLOWMAN'S SONG

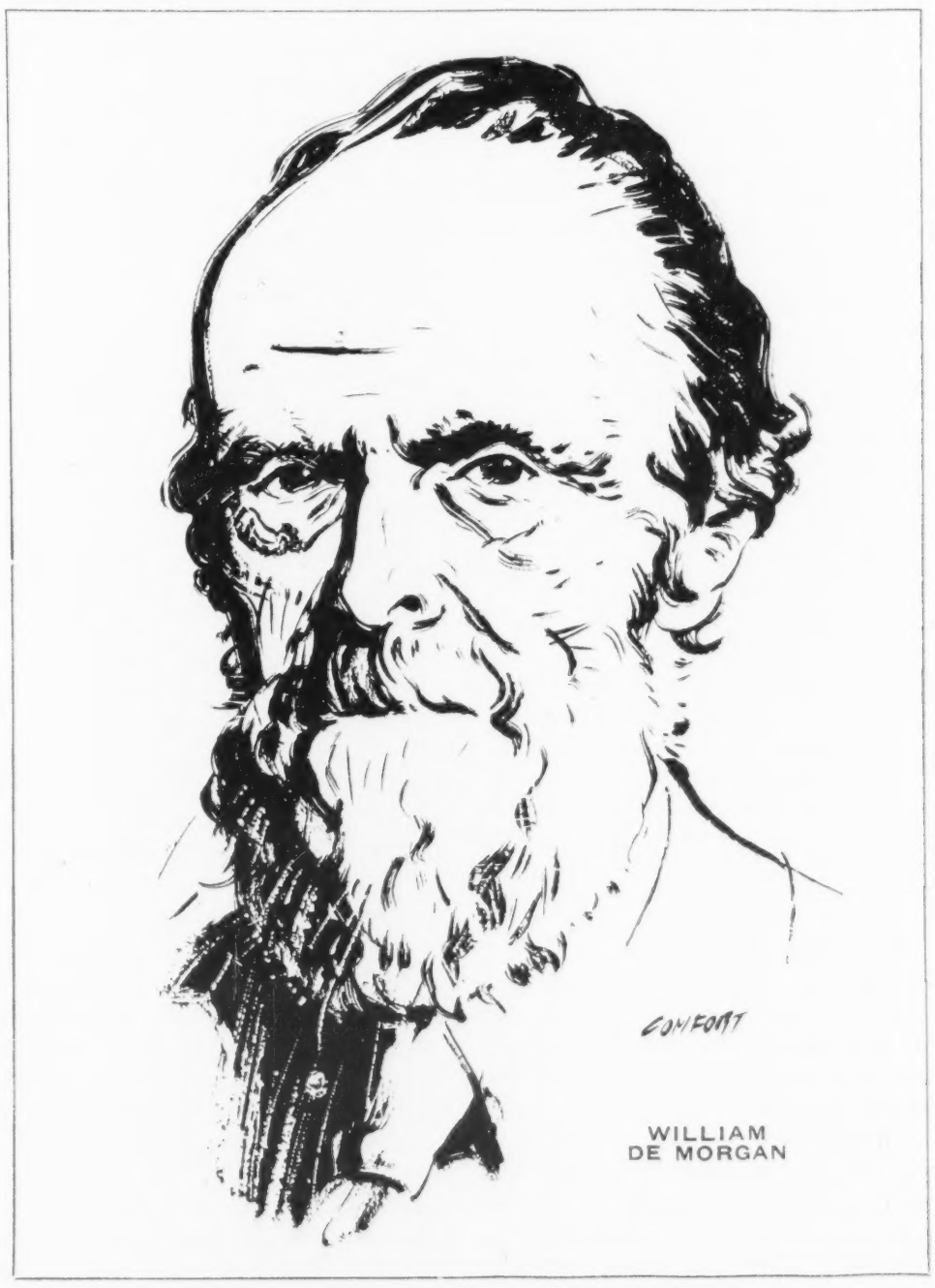
By Raymond Knister



Turn under, plow
My trouble;
Turn under griefs
And stubble.

Turn mouse's nest,
Gnawing years;
Old roots up
For new love's tears.

Turn, plow, the clods
For new thunder.
Turn under, plow,
Turn under.



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An Imperial Apocalypse

"The Third British Empire" by Alfred Zimmern; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 148 pages; $1.75.

Reviewed by A. L. Burt.

THESE five lectures delivered at Columbia University two years ago open with a bold question. Why did the fiery test of the Great War not reduce the British Empire, like the German, Austrian, Russian and Turkish Empires, to dust and ashes? "Because it had in it a principle of vitality which the other empires lacked....the spirit of liberty." Mr. Zimmern might better have said "liberty and justice", for this colossus of an Empire has two legs, one in western civilization and one in eastern civilization, the former resting on liberty and the latter on justice.

Much of what he says, though obvious, needs periodic restating to stretch some bigoted minds. There is no British nation, no British language, but there is a British Empire. It resembles the grace of God, for it embraces a multitude of races, a rainbow of colors and a Babel of tongues. Canada, South Africa and Ireland are bi-lingual, and India is multi-lingual. The French Canadians are as much British as the English Canadians, and those who would deny it are traitors to British ideals and indeed to the British Empire. Why are they British? In the first place because they were conquered, but this is not why they have remained British. The British government made no real effort to Anglicise them, and British liberty weaned them from their old French allegiance.

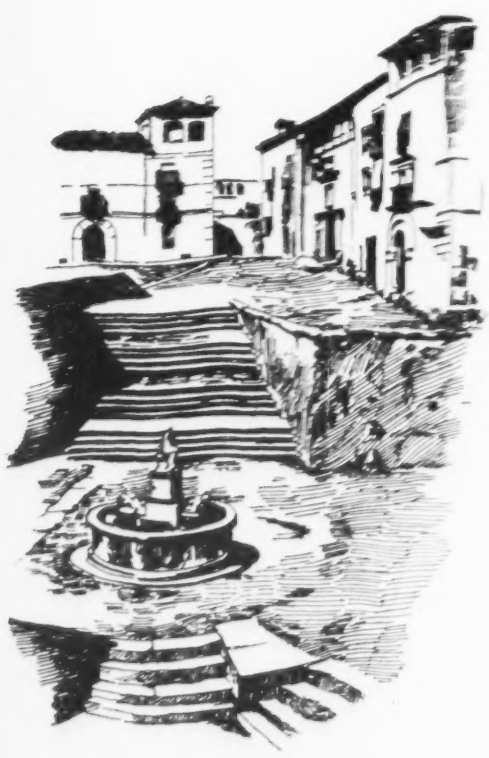
Mr. Zimmern also sees clearly why Canada, the premier Dominion, is behind the other great Dominions in lacking the power to amend her own constitution. Some Canadians would pull the mote out of Britain's eye when there is no mote there. Whenever English Canadians will give French Canadians a permanent guarantee of their rights, then and then only will we cast the beam out of our own eye and be free to amend our own constitution. He might have added that the whole question of privy council appeals from Canada is finally governed by the same condition of our dual nationality, for English Canada has not yet developed to the point where we could give a Canadian court the final power to interpret our constitution. French Canada fears the English steam roller. In domestic affairs our autonomy is well-nigh complete, and where it falls short we are to blame, not Britain.

In speaking of the external affairs of the Dominions, Mr. Zimmern commits a grave blunder. He quotes the Chanak incident, the Halibut Fisheries Treaty and the Lausanne Treaty to prove that the Dominions have complete autonomy, even in matters of peace and war. It is true, as he points out, that we refused to ratify the Lausanne Treaty. But this only meant that we would not share any of the obligations assumed by Britain in that treaty. When asked across the floor of the house whether we were still at war with Turkey, our Prime Minister had to admit that we

were not, for the British ratification of the treaty restored peace between Turkey and the whole British Empire including Canada. Similarly, we follow Britain automatically into war. We may refuse to play an active part, but we cannot refuse to take a passive part as long as an enemy can lay a hand on our property or citizens. We would be belligerents, but our hands would be tied—a sorry predicament in a fight.

Mr. Zimmern is also wrong when he says that "the Crown which acts on the advice of a South African minister is only in name the same Crown as that which acts on the advice of a British, Irish, or Canadian minister." Those who see six Crowns where there is only one have drunk too much theory and not eaten enough facts. Though King George V "can receive discordant advice from six separate Prime Ministers," there is a solvent which has escaped Mr. Zimmern. We cannot prevent the king from consulting his British ministers, and he will always do so. When we negotiated the Halibut Fisheries Treaty, he sought their advice, and in giving Mr. Lapointe power to sign the treaty, he acted on the advice of *both* his British and his Canadian ministers. He had to turn to his British ministers to be sure that we were the only part of the Empire affected by the obligations of the treaty. In the last analysis, he must always act on their advice.

Who pays the piper calls the tune, and Great Britain pays the piper—the British navy. Many have urged that we pay a share of that piper's wages and call for our part of the tune, but we have folded up the Round Table and put it in the lumber room of the past. Others have insisted



SEGOVIA
From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

that we should have our own tune and nothing but our own tune, forgetting that we could blow our heads off without getting a squeak out of our little "tin pot navy". Moreover, geography has bound us up in an American marriage without hope of an American divorce. If we tried to be independent, could we escape the fate of the male spider who was gobbled up by his wife? Still others say that we must go on as we have been going, and many nod unthinking heads. But here too there is a danger, for we have been walking on the stilts of the British navy and the Monroe Doctrine instead of on our own feet, and we have been talking big. We need to grow up to our voice. It is the mind and not the body that makes the man.

William De Morgan

Last of the Victorians

By G. Frederick Clarke.

SOME time in the nineteen-hundreds a man of sixty-five was in bed with influenza, and during his illness his wife came across a few chapters of a novel he'd begun and laid away, and brought them to him. It was the autobiographical story of a grubby little boy whose father had got into an altercation with a sweep who could butt, and later purchased a sign board discarded by one, J. Dance, which, after he had changed the D to a V, became a sort of talisman to success. De Morgan's wife said: "I think something could be done with this story." And he replied: "I always loved grubby little boys and I thought I should like to write a story about one." So he started in to write rapidly. And thus it was that "Joseph Vance" came to be. To which, in the succeeding eight years, were added as many excellent novels.

William De Morgan was a famous potter—a ceramic artist whose work found its way not only into the hands of ardent collectors but is among the prized possessions of the Victoria and Alberta Museum; and are now almost priceless. When the critics read "Joseph Vance" they assured the world that the mantle of Charles Dickens and Thackeray had fallen upon the shoulders of William De Morgan. "The first great English novel produced in the twentieth century," they said.

Not only in "Joseph Vance" and in "Alice-for-Short" and "When Ghost Meets Ghost" but also in "Somehow Good" we find a grubby street urchin flitting through the pages. And here is where I find a great difference between De Morgan and his prototype Dickens: Dickens' people are caricatures of humanity; De Morgan's intensely natural men and women and children to whom we are drawn because of their human qualities. And, too, the literary excellencies of De Morgan's novels—the purity of his diction—rates him far above Dickens and, I am inclined to believe, equal to if not greater than Thackeray; lacking the latter's clever irony as well as downright snobbery.

De Morgan had reached an age ripe with experience before he ever put pen to paper; he could look back at life with a calm perspective, a wide tolerance, and he brought to his work an inimitable humour as spontaneous and unaffected as anything in the range of fiction. "Joseph Vance" was a departure from anything his contemporaries were doing. Leisurely and scholarly, with the art of the born story teller—a gift of the gods however much the correspondence schools may say to the contrary. And the fact that our sixty-five-year-old author was able to tell his story so effectively without years of preliminary training, proves that he was one of these god-endowed geniuses. De Morgan has no axe to grind in his novels, save that of art; there is no conscious preaching, or uplift or other propaganda. His characters live their lives; humorously or nobly or with weaknesses or all; making their little contribution to the sum of things.

There is a good deal of writing in all his novels; he indulges in long digressions which are as entertaining and relevant as those chapters at the heading of which he whimsically tells us are not relevant and may, if we wish, skip. He breaks all the rules of the fictional workshop, and we chuckle with him, because we know he is right.

"Somehow Good" is, I believe, technically more perfect than either "Joseph Vance" or "Alice-for-Short". Though the latter is remarkable, having a most ingenious and complicated plot and packed with wit and scholarship and learning; a book not to be read at one sitting or two, but to be carried to the chimney corner and the

ANATOLE FRANCE

world forgot. In all his novels De Morgan proves himself the humanitarian and gives full rein to those delightful whimsicalities which, like rare wine are the heritage of Galsworthy, Shaw, Bennett, Barrie and Kipling. His novels are rare tapestries of life; so real that we know his people lived.

Who that has read "Somehow Good" can forget asthmatic Major Roger "hoarkin" in the London fog as he tried to find his way back to the club from a visit to his friend, Major Lund? Or the boy—a delightful grubby street gamin whose father could "jint you off a puppy's tail for six-pence"? Or old Mr. Verrinder in "Alice-for-Short" who, for half a century, lived within sight of the madhouse where his wife was incarcerated—an old, old woman who, when an operation was performed that finally restored her reason, asked where her baby was—the child who had come "still-born" into the world the night of her accident—fifty years before?

I have dwelt on the three novels I like best though "It Never Can Happen Again" and "When Ghost Meets Ghost" and "The Old Madhouse" are good enough to bring any man fame. "A Likely Story" and "An Affair of Dishonour" are, I feel, not so good. "The Old Man's Youth" as was the case with "The Old Madhouse", was not completed at the time of De Morgan's death and his wife, unwisely I feel, wrote the final chapters. But though doubtless she knew the intended ending, they lack the artist's sure touch and are disappointing.

Campbell-Bannerman is said to have remarked on his death bed: "One of my regrets is that I shall be unable to read De Morgan's next book."

If De Morgan had attempted to write a story for children he could have done something equal to "Alice-in-Wonderland"; but he left us nine novels, four of which stand out as sweet and human and whimsical as anything I have ever read. Inventor, artist; by the decree of the gods literary craftsman, he passed away early in 1918 while he was engaged on a device to detect the presence of enemy submarines—the last of the Victorians in literary style and setting, but to my mind the greatest of them all in the consummation of his art.

Pageantry and Personalities

"Scenes and Silhouettes" by D. L. Murray; Nelson, Toronto; 320 pages; $2.75.

Reviewed by Joseph Lister Rutledge.

THERE are some books that leave behind them an impression of wide interests and of catholic sympathies, and surely it is no small tribute to the author to say that "Scenes and Silhouettes" is of this kind. And if, in dealing with so wide a scene, there creep in certain shortcomings, certain limitations, it is only to be wondered that they are not more prevalent.

Mr. Murray has an unerring dramatic sense. Look at the words that open the "Carnival De Venise": "Do not tell my husband that I danced on a tight-rope in the Carnival at Venice." Dim words that peep out from some yellowing papers, to make a glowing text for the story of "the incurable perversity of Venetian life." More than a carnival it is that Mr. Murray pictures for us. It is the last heartbeats of an Empire. Its figures look out at you, grave and gay, sombre and pathetic, strut a little for your pleasure and amusement, not always quite convincingly, perhaps, but always with an engaging quality that makes them stay long in the memory.

Or there is that Marie Grosholz, once the instructress of the Princess Elizabeth, and all the little, lively duchesses, before the Red Terror had quieted their smiles. What a history, what a picture, of that "little old woman in a black shawl and a frilled mob cap, with her gaunt nose and spectacles, and her fearful memories" whom the world knew as Madame Tussaud. Fearful memories indeed for had she not modelled in wax the heads of some of those same little duchesses, as they came to her all dripping from the guillotine?

To visit London with Mr. Murray is to get a glimpse behind the curtain at those Londoners who "find it hard to love a house that contains no one's particular hearth." Mr. Murray's prose bristles with deft characterization, and glowing phrases that give a character to the work.

There are odd bits of history too, sidelights on great events, that hold their own poignant drama. There is

COL. T. E. LAWRENCE

that young Count Frahault, with a bar sinister not so far back in his pedigree, a general at twenty-seven following Napoleon's "insatiable eagles," present at the birth throes of an Empire, a witness of its decline and fall, and destined still to play no small part in the grim days of the "Coup d'Etat."

Not least among Mr. Murray's qualities is his facility, perhaps it is just his good fortune, in lighting on the arresting incident.

That applies in these cases men-

tioned, it applies also in those soberer discussions that mark the opening section of the book. "The Oxford Movement," "Tomorrow's Theatre," "The Genius of the Ring." It is notable too in the latter section, the Silhouettes, Historical and Literary, Queen Victoria, Cardinal Manning, Byron, the Goncourts, George Santayana, to mention only a few. Those who are looking for a further evidence of that sometimes unwholesome frankness that has marked some present-day biography will be distinctly disappointed. That is not Mr. Murray's part, but he does bring to these sketches of personality that sense of drama that can illuminate an action, and vitalize a phrase.

The book is not without its flaws, but certainly no one could charge it with being dull, even for an age where essay reading might be numbered among the lost arts. There are times, however, when Mr. Murray's feeling for style seems to run away with him. At such times he is inclined to leave the reader a little puzzled and uncertain; the actors on his stage, the very stage itself, a little blurred and crowded. There are times, too, when that style takes on a ponderous note, labored and unspontaneous, as this simile from "The Scene Shifters" . . "like a spear hurled by a great cyclops into the Gulf of Erebus." The subject will hardly bear the weight of words.

But what would appear to us as Mr. Murray's most glaring fault is the extensive and, to us, quite unnecessary use of the foreign phrase. Yes, more than phrases, for often it extends to paragraphs, a disturbing and annoying interlude, breaking the sequence of thought, and intruding to the point of tiresomeness, as in his essay on Zola and Anatole France. The annoying part is that it would not seem that, for the purpose of his discussion, the phrase would lose anything by translation. Thus it appears as an unnecessary flaunting of his erudition in his reader's face. But apart from these things, and distinctly over and above them, the book remains vivid, interesting and inspiriting reading.

A Florentine Celebrity

"Life of Benvenuto Cellini" by Himself; Dent, Toronto; 368 pages; illustrated; $2.25.

Reviewed by E. J. Pratt.

A GREAT autobiography is usually presented to the world as a keystone to a career. That is its natural position—the literary architect, under a sense of obligation to himself, working for a moral or aesthetic verdict. The Life of Cellini is outside of the regular tradition, in that it is not to be regarded as a climax to his achievements in the World of Letters. It is rather a phenomenon isolated by its greatness from his other writings, which are merely technical expositions of his art. With all his egotism, he probably did not surmise that he was constructing an autobiographical classic. It is not intended as an *apologia* where the fiery sense of vindication lifts a document into exalted literature. It enters into its rank by an approach akin to the casual route of a diary which unveils the intimacies of a personal life at the same time as it reflects the social history of an age.

The Life has a perpetual interest because of the way the author makes the parchment speak. There is in it enough of the picturesque to satisfy a dozen Blackmores or Charles Reades. On one page, he receives a sentence of banishment from Florence for a murderous assault; on another, he returns; is pardoned; quarrels again, and is immediately expelled. Turn a leaf, and you find him showing amazing marksmanship with a musket, bringing down with ball a number of pigeons on the wing or, with the same insouciance, picking off the leaders of a besieging army in their attack upon the walls of Rome. Turn another, and he is making a thrilling escape from a dungeon into which he was thrown by the order of a pope infuriated by Cellini's aspersions. He seemed to be capable of transmuting his energy at will into a multitude of forms—bullying an acquittal out of a magistrate in a criminal offence; pursuing vehemently the study of the black art to accomplish his revenges; ingratiating his way into the favor of a duchess by a *double entendre*; making an assault upon a model; lavishing a wealth of affection upon a friend or strangling a rival goldsmith, and then offering a paternoster to the Giver of all good things for

STATUE OF PERSEUS, SCULPTURED BY BENVENUTO CELLINI

the many providences that surrounded his life. It is remarkable how little actuated he seemed to be by any sense of contrition. An expeditious thrust from a dirk which his own hands had fashioned appealed to his artistry, with the same feeling of delight, as the foliation upon the haft.

The interest of the narrative is doubly sustained by the ingenuousness of the author in making you actually stumble upon his masterpieces. They appear, like his amours, with dramatic suddenness. Medallions, medals, coins, caskets, necklaces and tiaras are tossed off from his hands in magical profusion. He relates the rapture with which Francis I received the wax model of his famous gold salt-cellar. "This is a hundred times more divine than I could ever have imagined. The man is a wonder. He should never lay down his tools." He describes also his wrestling with the great technical difficulties of his craft in the casting of his statues; the brilliancy of his solutions; the adoration of princes over the Crucifix, the Jupiter, the Perseus, and the other world-famous executions in marble, silver and gold.

PALMERSTON ABOUT 1820

The romance is further heightened by pictures of the towering personalities in the Italian Renaissance. The Autobiography, by virtue of its intenser focus, is able, to a far greater degree than that of a systematic history, to make you feel what the Florentine and Venetian period must have been with Cellini, Rafael, da Vinci, Titian and Michael Angelo striding across it.

A Modern Saga

"Revolt in the Desert" by T. E. Lawrence; Nelson, Toronto; 435 pages; illustrated; $6.

Reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth.

FROM time to time, as if to reassure us that romance still lives, there are born men and women to whom the sheltered life of cities makes no appeal—to whom the whisper, "go and look behind the ranges", comes as an urgent command. Their divine curiosity leads them into strange places and hazardous adventures, which frequently are their only reward; but the world in general, and usually England in particular, are the richer for their daring.

Of this breed is Lawrence of Arabia, who with this book has at last broken his long silence with regard to his part in the Great War. As an autobiography it is unsatisfactory. Lawrence's modesty, the chief part of his mystery for a publicity-mad generation, leads him to stress the deeds of others in adventures in which he must have led. As history, the book is incomplete, for it is an abridgment of the much longer account published privately for the author's friends. But as a true tale of the most romantic exploit of the war, written by the one person who could write it and written with a vivid picturesqueness of style that is surely unique in military documents it should find readers everywhere.

The story of Lawrence's work is already familiar in its broad outline—how he lived as an Arab, organizing an army from undisciplined tribes, persuading them to forget blood-feuds of generations' standing in order to sweep the Turks from their land. The details he relates fire the imagination. One closes the book, when it ends with the triumphal entry into Damascus, lost in wonder. The Arab chiefs who were Lawrence's comrades-in-arms are of the true heroic type. Old Auda, one of the greatest, he describes as follows:

> Auda was their master type. His hospitality was sweeping; except to very hungry souls, inconvenient. His generosity kept him always poor, despite the profits of a hundred raids. He had married twenty-eight times, had been wounded thirteen times; whilst the battles he provoked had seen all his tribesmen hurt and most of his relations killed. He himself had slain seventy-five men, Arabs, with his own hand in battle; and never a man except in battle. Of the number of dead Turks he could give no account; they did not enter the register . . . At times he seemed taken by a demon of mischief, and in public assembly would invent and utter on oath appalling tales of the private life of his hosts or guests; and yet with all this he was modest, as simple as a child, direct, honest, kind-hearted, and warmly loved even by those to whom he was most embarrassing—his friends.

Descriptions of such men as this give some clue to the character of the man who could be their leader. His poetic side is betrayed throughout the book by his colorful pictures of desert scenery. Otherwise he is as impersonal as his subject permits. His modesty is genuine, as is proved by his refusal of all military honors, so it is not intentional on his part that one does catch a glimpse of the real man through the half-told tale. And that glimpse makes one eager to hear the story of the campaign as told by Feisal or Auda.

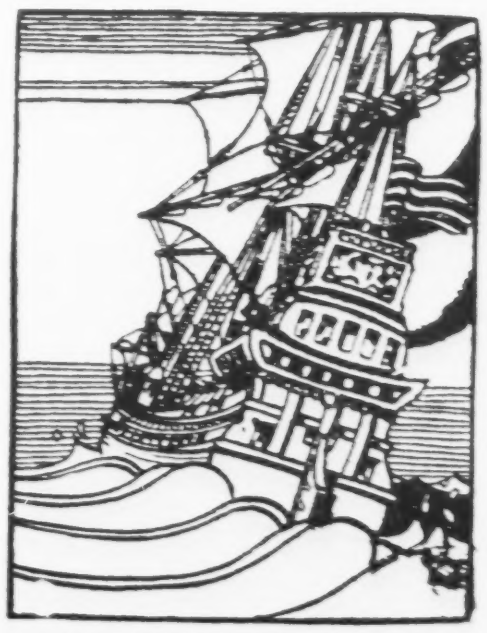
"Pam," The Englishman

"Palmerston," by Philip Guedalla; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 548 pages; illustrated; $5.

Reviewed by E. W. Harrold.

TO APPRECIATE the magnitude of the task Philip Guedalla set himself when he decided to write a life of Lord Palmerston one needs to recall that this eminent Englishman was born in 1784 and died in 1865, thus living sixteen years in the eighteenth century and three score and five in the nineteenth, and that this period witnessed among other events the Napoleonic Wars, the Peninsula campaign, the Belgian revolution, the Greek War of Independence, the Turkish war, the revolution of 1848, the Crimean campaign and the American Civil War. During this long and eventful period, with intervals of but a few years, Palmerston was a member of the British Cabinet, being successively Secretary of War, Foreign Secretary, Home Secretary and Prime Minister.

It will thus be seen that the background of the man was a surging, colorful and reverberating one, and that to attempt an adequate portrait of him entailed an incredible amount of study, a vast deal of research into hitherto unsifted data, and a laborious and exacting selection of the material when it had all been surveyed and put in order. The job might well have appalled a less diligent historian. But Guedalla went through it with determination and equanimity. His erudition is amazing. There is not a footnote in the book, but at the end



FROM "HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES"

is a list of authorities, forty pages in extent. It includes the existing "lives" and an astonishing number of publications relating to the Regency, the Napoleonic era, the early and middle Victorian years, as well as countless private documents only now brought to light and those letters and papers preserved at Broadlands, Palmerston's old country home.

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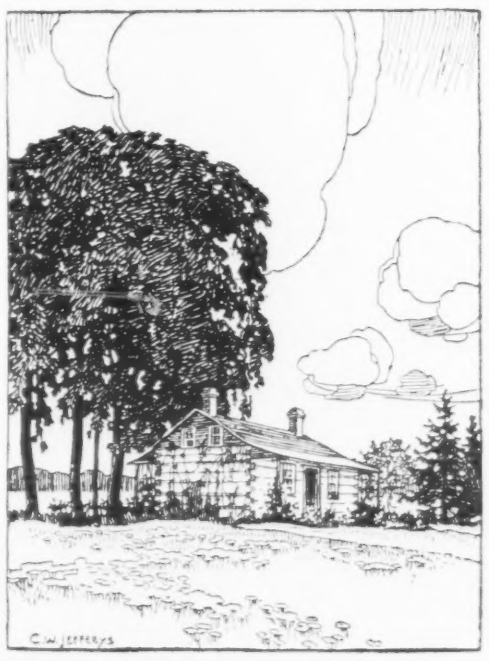
of material Guedalla's book emerges a brilliant and authentic record, a glowing and unmistakable portrait, illuminated by an urbane wit and colored by a civilized outlook. It is a provocative and alluring volume and the outstanding biography of the early season, written by an historian who is first of all an artist.

What manner of man does Guedalla give to us? One of truly distinguished parts, great on occasion, always the dignified gentleman, self-possessed, courteous, invariably elegant in speech, manner and appearance. In brief, an educated, aristocratic figure, typical of his times, a Tory by birth and breeding but liberal in sentiment, imperious or evasive when treating with princes or potentates abroad or Parliament at home, and one curiously contradictory in his leanings and whims.

He denounced slavery and fought the extension of the franchise; he vehemently defended flogging in the navy and was excessively kind to his Irish tenants. At the height of a crisis he could ride to hounds and attend the races at Goodwood. When drums rolled across the dark European horizon he could upset a whole department in London by his hot-tempered insistence on good handwriting from his underlings. He could contumaciously defy the French emperor or the Russian court, even provoke his Queen (who disliked him cordially) and was faithful to another man's wife, waiting nearly thirty years for the lady's husband to die before he married her at 55. This was Lady Cowper—"Em"—and she adored him while he worshipped her.

Palmerston, then, was the Englishman par excellence. The people called him "Pam", and the only time the crown became unpopular was when he was "out" in the 50's. He held the view that England was great by God-


PETER McARTHUR'S HOME
From "Around Home" (Musson). Drawn by Charles W. Jefferys.

given privilege, and did more than any man to foster the complacent doctrine that an Englishman was worth at least ten foreigners. He had an imperturbable confidence in the British system and his country's fortunes, and a contrary view was almost treasonable impertinence.

This is the man that Philip Guedalla paints. Brilliant as the portrait is, however, it is not without defects. The early years of "Pam's" life are recorded in such a manner as to submerge the subject in a teeming procession of events. The author tries to tell too much, largely due to his year by year method. And the words "faintly" and "slightly" are employed with faintly monotonous repetition. It is not until the later years that Palmerston takes on the sharp outlines of an historic figure. Then he dominates the scene and you get the full flavor of his personality.

To the end he held valiantly to office, with Em at his side and the Queen fuming in the background. His first diplomatic duels had been fought with Talleyrand and Metternich; his last with Bismarck and Lincoln, and it is not without interest that eight days before he died he was urging the War Office to improve the defences of Canada. He died in October, 1865, "and the last candle of the Eighteenth Century went out."

Hazards of the Air

"War Birds"—The diary of an unknown aviator; Doran, Toronto; 277 pages and illustrations in color by Clayton Knight: $3.50.

Reviewed by Douglas MacKay.

THE chronicles of war in the air can contain few documents more vivid than this. A young Southerner joined the United States Army Air Service in 1917; he trained with the Royal Flying Corps in England, and went to France with a squadron of scouts selected by Colonel Billy Bishop. In August, 1918, he was killed after having brought down four of the enemy. The book is his diary.

All the colors, brilliant and sombre, of those two last crowded years of the war are caught in the intimate writings of this war bird. Within a year of the time he sailed from Halifax the diarist had changed, as the dramatic crescendo of the book shows, from gallant careless youth to a shrewd, hard-fighting, hard-living older man, waiting to be killed. Through the pages are paraded all the hilarious haunts of the old Air Force in London; there are wild week-ends in London; there is all the almost forgotten slang of the R.A.F. messes, and there are pages of the unflagging shop talk which made airmen a breed apart. The diary is rich with names familiar to thousands of Canadians who served with the Air Force: Bishop, McCudden, Micky Mannock, and scores of others.

The illustrator of the book was shot down and spent the last few months of the war a prisoner. The diarist went to ground school at Oxford and did his first solo in a Rumpty at Stamford. During the winter of 1917-18 he was at Thetford, London, Colney, Turberry and Ayr, flying Spads, S.E.'s, Dolphins, Camels and Bristol scouts with spirited interludes at Grafton Galleries and Murray's.

In May, 1918, he went to France with a scout squadron after a series of spectacular farewell "binges" in London. The squadron was at Petit Synthe, two miles from Dunkirk, then near St. Omer, and finally at Bertangles to take part in the Amiens show.

On July 28 he wrote: "I can't write much these days. I'm too nervous. I'm alright in the air, as calm as a cucumber, but on the ground I'm a wreck and I get panicky. Nobody in the squadron can get a glass to his mouth after one of these decoy patrols." August 11: "Orders came through after dinner and all night I shivered and sweat." These are typical sentences during the final weeks, but they are mingled with enthusiastic descriptions of the day's combat and with such observations as "It will never do to let the people at home find out the truth about this war. They've been fed on bunk until they'll never believe anything that didn't sound like a monk's story of the Crusades."

Later: "My nerves are all gone and I can't stop. I've lived beyond my time already . . . It's not the fear of death that's done it—it's the eternal flinching from it . . . Here I am twenty-four years old. I look forty and feel ninety." Then a mild

FROM "WAR BIRDS"

witticism and a description of a party in the mess. "I've lost over a hundred friends, but to me they aren't dead yet. They are just around the corner, I think, and I'm expecting to run into them any time." Then some news of the day's work. "I only hope I can stick it out and not turn yellow . . . I wouldn't mind being shot down; I've got no taste for glory and I'm no more good, but I've got to keep on until I can quit honorably. All I'm fighting for now is my own self-respect."

From R. L. S. to E. V. Lucas

"Nineteen Modern Essays" by various writers, with an introduction by W. A. J. Archbold; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 231 pages; $1.75.

Reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.

GREAT variety is exhibited by the nineteen papers in this volume. They will, by turn, entertain, amuse and instruct. The book is good. No criticism could or would be offered had not Mr. Archbold attempted in his Introduction to justify his inclusions by an essay on the essay which, in my opinion, lacks the acumen displayed by Orlo Williams, whose little treatise properly insists that the essay must not be primarily informative—that is, be a treatise—but rather a *jeu d'esprit*.

Lord Acton's "Heralds of the Revolution" is not in the true tradition of the English essay in the same sense in which G. M. Trevelyan's "If Napoleon Had Won Waterloo" is. The latter is a great piece of imaginative writing, serious in tone but playful in intent, as Napoleon lost. Even H. G. Wells' lugubrious "Probable Future of Mankind" has more claim to the title essay than Acton's facts.

Leaving the historical for the literary studies, the same division is apparent. Robert Louis Stevenson's graceful meanderings of mind called "Books That Have Influenced Me" is far more truly an essay than Richard Garnett's closely reasoned critique of Emerson, sound as that is, or even the more original and illuminating study of William Morris by W. B. Yeats, or Mr. Chesterton's utterances on Tolstoy. Sir Edmund Gosse's memoir and critical estimate of Andrew Lang is at once literary history of the finest kind, and, because of its purposed failure to be exhaustive, is also an essay, the more precious because of the rarity with which literary historians achieve the ideal balance between lightness of touch, intimacy of portraiture and precision of fact. This model is so happy in conception and execution

that one would rejoice in its widened circulation in this symposium even had it failed to conform to the true standard of the essay.

"Talking at Large" by John Galsworthy and "Patriotism" by Dean Inge (whom we have always with us) are speeches, and while Mr. Galsworthy's makes inspiring reading, neither is properly included. Similarly, Mr. Alington's two sketches are in the nature of fantastic stories.

That leaves us with Belloc, Beerbohm, Bennett and Lucas, all of whom are properly represented. Belloc's two pieces are gaseous, weightless, vague. Arnold Bennett's "Middle Class" is a sample of the paradoxical charm of being rude engagingly—a gem of hate. Beerbohm's "Laughter" is the modern English essay at its best; and Mr. Lucas is unquestionably the representative English essayist of the early twentieth century: happily, one of the two selections from his work is "The Philosopher That Failed", a concoction of whimsical humor, not untouched by pathos, that will certainly live independently of Boswell's "Johnson", on which it is based.

Half of a Great Novel

"The Thibaults" by Roger Martin Du Gard; translated by Madeleine Boyd; McLean & Smithers, Toronto; 631 pages; 2 vols; boxed; $5.

Reviewed by Madeleine de Soyres.

IN THIS sex-ridden age it is often a difficult matter to differentiate fairly between what is merely crude and offensive to good taste and what is genuinely justifiable on grounds of fidelity to the concepts of art and realism. It is in the second category that critics will finally place this monumental novel by a new French writer, whose work quite obviously bears the stamp of genius. "The Thibaults" when completed is to comprise ten volumes but so far only four have appeared, under the English titles, "The Gray Note-Book"; "The Penitentiary" and "The Springtime of Life",—the last in two parts. Du Gard's style has undoubtedly been influenced by his two great predecessors, Proust and Romain Rolland. It is thoroughly Proustian in its preoccupation with reactions and its passion for probing the nethermost depths of the human heart, but it is totally unhampered by the weight of Proust's prolixity and is as clear-cut, simple and impelling as is the prose of "Jean Christophe". Granted certain situations may shock the conventionally-minded reader who is rendered uncomfortable by the Gallic habit of dissecting ideas "in the raw", yet Du Gard's reputation as a stylist and psychologist has not been gained through any puerile pandering to salacious tastes. One is inclined to agree, after due reflection, with a very eminent French critic who concludes that "The Thibaults" represents an accurate picture of an entire society and constitutes a portrait of contemporary life in Paris which may be viewed as typical in generations to come.

The author has chosen to portray middle class family life in the suburbs of Paris, and for his purpose takes two families of widely different traditions for the sake of contrast,—the Catholic Thibaults and the Prottestant Fontanins. Oscar Thibault, a wealthy Bourgeois widower, has a penchant for public benefaction and has founded a penitentiary. Jérome Fontanin, head of the second family, is a fascinating but unmoral rake. Both men have children who attend the same school yet are forbidden social intercourse on religious grounds by the fanatical head of the Thibaults. The first volume describes the early childhood of these children and their escapades.

ROGER MARTIN DU GARD

In the second volume the author's skill as a literary craftsman becomes definitely apparent. His description of young Thibault's incarceration in the model penitentiary is one of the most unforgettable episodes in modern fiction. In "The Springtime of Life" he shifts his story abruptly back to Paris and concentrates on the two brothers, Antoine and Jacques Thibault in their several activities. Antoine is a rising physician while Jacques, nine years his junior, is at college. The former is speedily caught in the toils of a fascinating woman of the underworld who is depicted with consummate skill. She is at once sensuous, enigmatic, brutal, appealing, tender, and her fascination is entirely convincing and comprehensible. Hers is the sinuous beauty and the subtlety of the serpent with all its proverbial guile. Side by side, adroitly interpolated, runs the story of the Fontanin family. Jenny Fontanin's growing attachment for young Jacques is suggested, while the incorrigible Jérome flits across the pages in search of fresh amorous adventures. Madame Fontanin alone maintains her dignity and repose amid all this exhibition of human frailty.

It is impossible to sketch the plot because it has only begun in these four volumes. In any case it is rather the cumulative effect of the author's penetrating insight into the motives and acts of his characters that makes the novel a masterpiece and as such a triumph of the novelist's art. The English is technically adequate, though a trifle ponderous at times and lacks the assurance that one associates with the work of such translators as Richard Aldington or Scott Moncrieff.

LISBON

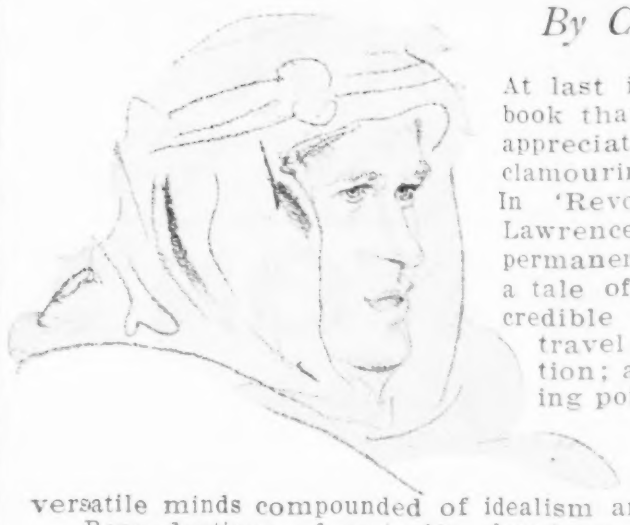
From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

Luther Burbank's Autobiography

BURBANK'S autobiographical book, on which he was at work when he died will be published this month under the title, "The Harvest of the Years".

Revolt in the Desert

By Col. T. E. Lawrence



At last it has been published—the book that Col. Lawrence's admiring, appreciative countrymen have been clamouring for, for the last six years. In 'Revolt in the Desert" Col. Lawrence has given us a piece of permanent literature. It is, at once, a tale of amazing adventure, of incredible danger and hardship; a travel book of striking penetration; a history of a dramatic turning point in the war; a monograph on Arabian Nationalism; and most of all a revelation of one of those rare and versatile minds compounded of idealism and practical leadership.

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By James Bone

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A. S. A. Lumsden, A.R.S.A., has done a series of rarely beautiful illustrations for this book. $3.75

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Would you forget the irritating responsibilities of business or society? Then turn to these simple, whimsical tales of the road for they are crammed with carefree laughter and joyous adventure. But more than that, they show a sympathetic understanding of those queer "travellers" who are ambitious to attain the name of "champion beggar," and of those dignified law-abiding people who turn deaf ears to their pleas.

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The Spanish Journey

By Julius Meier-Graeffe

THOMAS

It is impossible to classify this book. It is not a travel narrative; neither is it made up of essays on the art treasures of the old Spanish cities. The charm of the diary is in every page, and so also, is the assured frankness and considered opinion of the renowned art critics.

Mr. Meier-Graeffe went to Spain to worship at the shrine of Velasquez and he discovered El Greco. So he has contrasted the two great artists as he came to know them in their work. Equally as interesting as his art criticisms are his vivid accounts of his travels through Spain, Portugal and Catalonia.

With delicate drawings by J. Sima and nine plates after paintings by El Greco $6.50

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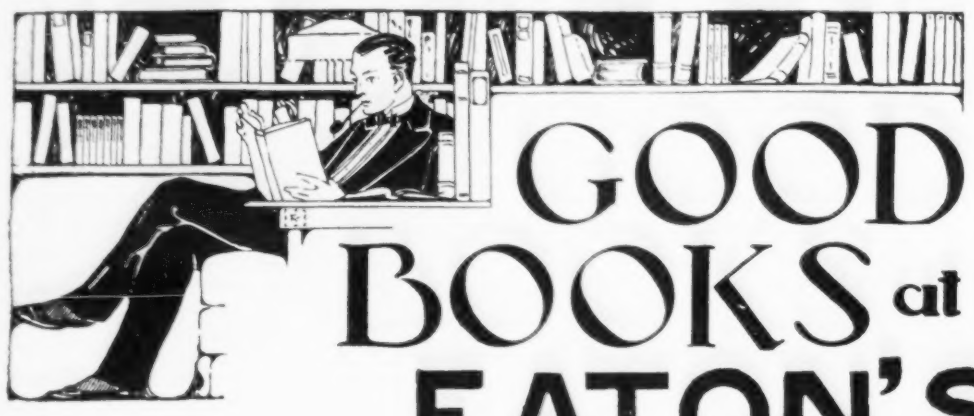

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The Children's Book Section

Is worthy of special mention—Mothers in doubt as to suitability of certain literature will enjoy chatting with some one who knows what's good for young minds—Suggestions are freely given—Here are a few:

Our Empire Story, By H. E. Marshall, $2.75.
Prince Rama and Other Indian Tales, By Dorothy H. Kilpatrick, 85c.
Smoky, By Will James, $2.50.
Emily Climbs, By L. M. Montgomery, $1.00.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT
MAIN FLOOR—JAMES ST.

A Poetic Heritage

"Along the Ottawa" by Lloyd Roberts; Dent, Toronto; 92 pages; $1.50.
Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.

MR. LLOYD ROBERTS is the youngest of a notable poetic Clan. As such he is the inheritor of a poetic Instrument which was first sounded soon after Confederation, and which has delighted Canadians by the effective way in which it evokes the emotions appropriate to certain typical Eastern Canadian landscapes. The Carman-Robertsian verse dealt usually with a scenery of long level stretches of mist hung in hushed air over unrippled water, trees stilled to breathlessness on far islands, and the plaintive cry of a bird to suggest distances beyond reach of sight. Frogs, loons and herons did yeoman service in it, and so did canoe-paddles and autumn foliage; for these things had not been done to death by the preceding nature-romantics of England, and were fresh and shining. It was sensuous rather than philosophic, and it was just what was needed by a young nation whose attachment to the soil was only beginning to express itself. Its note is restfulness, horizontality, a dim sleepy longing for the past.

But Mr. Lloyd Roberts is young and modern, and is not contented with evoking horizontality and sleepy longings. The thing that worries us about this book is that he does not seem to have worked out either a philosophy for dealing with the new problems which interest him, or a new technique for their treatment in verse. And the old Carman-Robertsian technique surely will not do. The first poem in "Along the Ottawa" is a striking example. It starts out to be simply and limpidly horizontal, manner of 1875 ("Here is the quiet talk of tender leaves"), and is very successful with its "pleading snipe"

JOHN ERSKINE

in the water-grasses and "sun-warmed wind" clinging round the eaves. But there has been a war since 1875, and Mr. Roberts has excellent views on the brotherhood of man, and optimistic views on the possibility of putting an end to war; so the "place of peace" of this poem suddenly becomes the altar of a "prayer invincible . . . that stills the roaring mobs of furious men . . . and bids wars cease," and the charming landscape gives place to a string of abstract phrases, and the poet's delight in what he has seen and loved in nature gives place to the propagandist's pride of opinion, and our pleasure is marred. For Mr. Roberts does not make us believe that there is any heat of poetic passion underneath his views on the ending of war, or the claims of the Glace Bay strikers, or the Galahad qualities of the

LLOYD ROBERTS

Prince of Wales, or the sufferings of the Armenians. If there were, it would have lit his verse to a much clearer flame than we find in any of these political-economic poems.

When he sticks to the old subject-matter, he can do exquisite work, and can on occasion develop the old technique along new and very successful lines. "Shadows," "Trees," "Green Roofs," "White Roofs," "November" and "Sweet Clover" are good nature stuff in the 1875 tradition. "Wind" is far more than this; it is a brilliantly successful tour de force of imitative sound, achieving the sense of human desolation, of the hostility of natural forces, without ever sacrificing verbal beauty. Here is something that Mr. Roberts has felt and felt passionately, and not as one of the scribes. Two or three of the moralising poems have a strikingly good idea behind them, such as "Other Little Ships," which develops the allegory that the Lake of Gennesaret was stilled not only for the vessel in which the Disciples were afloat but for all the other craft upon it. "A Singing Tree" is also clever.

We wish Mr. Roberts had not included "Come Quietly Britain"; it makes us envisage him as a sort of international policeman.

THREE WOMEN, ONE COINCIDENCE

"Galahad" by John Erskine; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 340 pages; $2.50.
Reviewed by Madge Macbeth.

JOHN ERSKINE has established himself beyond question in the front rank of contemporary novelists. Furthermore, he has established a *genre* in fiction. The latter is more difficult than the former and justifies the use of the word "genius" when ordinarily "ability" would serve.

Although "Galahad" suffers slightly by comparison with "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," it is still a conspicuously distinctive contribution to literature. As in his previous work, Erskine has given us a familiar classic cunningly reincarnated in the present day. He reports events that happened to people like ourselves—or only a little better!—before poets lifted facts out of their origin and made of them myths and legends.

When Lancelot first meets Elaine, King Pelles' daughter, he is already an ardent (and a successful) claimant for the favors of King Arthur's lady. Elaine is an attractive girl of clear-cut ideas, who, according to her father, spends too much time in thinking. "I've heard you rather overdid it," observes Lancelot, learning that she hasn't slept, "but I'd no idea you did it at night." With commendable restraint he repels her advances, warning her that she need not hope to win his love. Naturally, no woman of beauty and spirit would accept this attitude as final, and Elaine prepares a trap that has been used effectively upon more than one reluctant lover. In brief, she plans to make Lancelot the father of her child.

How failure rewarded her success, how Arthur, fully aware of irregularities in his household, tried to make an honest man of Lancelot by marrying him to Elaine, and how at last Galahad

came under the inspirational influence of Guinevere is told with vigor, witchery and wit. "She says she feels as though I were her own son," Galahad naively reports the Queen to his mother. "It isn't safe to ask more than that of any woman," remarks Elaine.

We read of palfreys and jousting, but visualize roadsters and the races; and when finally, the Lily Maid of Astolat approaches Lancelot with proposals that Freud himself might have inspired, the pinnacle of satiric brilliance is achieved.

Tennyson's creations leap from their misty mediaevalism and become characters we understand. Submitting to "Literary Discipline" yet they move frankly and freely, providing for us not only a work of art, but the reflection of a living age.

A GRANDE DAME OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

"Lady John Russell: a Memoir with Selections from her Diaries and Correspondence," edited by Desmond MacCarthy and Agatha Russell; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 325 pages with three illustrations; $4.

Reviewed by W. T. Allison.

THIS memoir of the wife of Lord John Russell was first published in 1910. It speaks well for its appeal to the general public that it now appears in a fourth edition, but it is dignified rather than brilliant, and at times so ponderous as to be dull. Most of the time Lady Russell is hidden in the shadows, while England's foreign policy or a cabinet crisis occupies the centre of the stage. For the editors have padded the book by injecting copious information regarding the distinguished political career of Lord John Russell. In fact the volume might have been entitled "Lord and Lady John Russell." It would, of course, be impossible to ignore the leading events in the career of the husband, but the mass of political detail introduced into this narrative tends to diminish the importance of the heroine. In the days of Queen Victoria wives were resigned to the role of subordination to their husbands and in this respect Lady John's Memoir is true to the spirit of the age of which it treats.

And yet I fancy that male readers of this ample book, and perhaps some women readers, will find Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's political chapter much more interesting than Agatha Russell's contributions regarding her mother's family history, her wooing by the widower, Lord John, and her trials and tribulations in bringing up a large family. The present writer found much relief in escaping from the prosy domestic side of the book, even when he was taken in hand by doughty Desmond and inundated in discussions of free trade, the eastern question and the struggle between Italy and Austria. In fairness to Lady John and to the editors, it must be said, however, that her letters are sandwiched in everywhere, even in the political chapters.

If we were to take out of the present volume the letters that Lord and Lady John Russell sent to each other and to their relatives, and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's liberal injections of political history, this grave and imposing volume would be the mere shell of its former self. To be sure there is much intimate interpretation of current events to be found in these letters, but it must be confessed that most of them are very diffuse and even tiresome. Letter-writing was really a vice in the days of Queen Victoria and Her Majesty labored more abundantly even than Lady John. It might be said in passing that there are two or three letters from the Queen to Lady John printed in this volume. Lady John was persona grata at Windsor; the Queen thought so much of the Russells that she gave them Pembroke Lodge at Richmond. In conclusion it might be said that this volume is a revelation of the happy, hard-working, conventional life of a grande dame of the Victorian era.

DRAWING BY ARTZYBASHEFF
For Ella Young's new book of Irish folk-tales "The Wonder Smith and his Son" (Longmans).

SAGAS OF THE SEA

"The Brotherhood of the Sea" by E. Keble Chatterton; Longmans, Toronto; 339 pages; illustrated; $3.50.

Reviewed by Ada Stuart Richards.

MANY thrilling yarns have been written of the sea and of sailors, but this book has an added charm in that all its stories are true. The author has written from first-hand knowledge, personal conversations, private diaries, and other sources of information. The major part of the book deals with the exploits of the smaller craft of the British Navy during the Great War—the destroyers,

LADY JOHN RUSSELL

coastal motor boats, submarines, trawlers and "other good little boats."

According to the author, some of the events in which these vessels figured were so unusual that no novelist would dare to employ them. There are exciting stories of the Battle of Jutland and of the almost incredible heroism displayed by officers and men during the action. There are yarns of convoying liners through the danger zone and of chasing enemy submarines, of salvaging torpedoed ships and saving passengers and crews from watery graves, and of innumerable acts of individual bravery under nerve-racking conditions. Mr. Chatterton tells how the destroyer Sparrowhawk was accidentally rammed during an engagement by the destroyer Broke, making a nasty rent on her starboard side abreast the bridge. The collision was of such force that four of the Sparrowhawk's men were hurled bodily aboard the Broke. A little later the destroyer Contest crashed into the Sparrowhawk's stern, cutting off about five feet of her and jamming the rudder hard aport. The Sparrowhawk managed to free herself and proceeded minus stern, bow, mast, foremast funnel, charthouse and bridge, with but one torpedo left and one serviceable gun. Coming again in touch with the enemy, the remnant of the crew prepared to resume the battle. Fortunately the enemy did not engage, and after several other thrills the crew were taken aboard the Marksman. The Sparrowhawk, too disabled to be towed to port, was sunk with her colors flying.

Of the sailing ship days the story of the wrecking of the Wager and the adventures of her survivors lasting over six years reads like the best sea fiction, while that of the voyage of the East Indiaman Alcest has all the thrills incident to shipwreck, starvation and fights with Malay pirates.

Mr. Chatterton has written a most absorbing book; one that will be read with keen interest by sailors and

Again Triumphant!

ANNE PARRISH'S NEW BEST SELLER

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FOOD FOR PARENTS

"Education and the Good Life" by Bertrand Russell; McLean and Smithers, Toronto; 319 pages; $2.50.

Reviewed by John H. Creighton.

A DOUBLE interest lies in the writings of Mr. Bertrand Russell: that of coming into contact with a vigorous and brilliant mind that has pondered long and deeply the social and ethical problems of the world; and that of reading first-rate English prose. Whatever he has to say — and he has something to say on nearly everything from the atom to free-love —he can be counted upon to say in lively, expressive, and brilliantly clear English. No other writer of to-day outside the purely literary field has at his command as fine a style—and not many in it. Nor has any other writer of to-day, with the exception of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, the power of starting in a page as many chains of thought in his reader's mind. He is always pushing out into the unknown, looking for the meaning to life; and he is fired by a desire to find for the

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH

world a way out of its muddles and, when he thinks he has found it, to make it known. His diagnoses are invariably sound, though his prescriptions are occasionally of doubtful practicability. He is held suspect by those who regard consistency as the cardinal virtue because he is both honest and courageous, which means that he changes his mind and admits it.

"Education and the Good Life" comes as no surprise, for Mr. Russell has had the germ of an educator working in him for many years. It is written for parents, by a parent. But it is much more than a practical book on education in early childhood: it is just such a full and many-sided book on education as one would expect from a parent who is also a philosopher, mathematician, sociologist, and ethical thinker. It should do a good deal to clear away decayed educational lumber—chiefly inherited from the Victorian period—though it is doubtful, despite its already remarkable sale, whether it will fall in the right places. Books of this sort have a bad habit of being read by those who need them least.

Mr. Russell's faith in the power of education to achieve its designed end—he submits as evidence for this faith the results obtained by the Jesuits, the Chinese literati, and the American public school—is the backbone of his book. No one can call him anything but optimist here. To him the newborn child is neither good nor bad, but neutral, and the educator's—or, in the first few years, the parent's—task is to mold consciously this neutral clay into the shape he wishes it to be. The shape is the important thing. The joint basis of Mr. Russell's ideal character is vitality, courage, sensitiveness, and intelligence. Science wielded by love is the instrument by which these qualities are to be made common in the world. There is a chapter on the important first year of the child's life; and others on fear, play and fancy, selfishness, truthfulness, punishment, importance of other children, affection and sympathy, sex education, and the nursery school. It is pleasant to see Mr. Russell blasting away some of the absurd old ideas on discipline, punishment, duty to parents, and sex. He even inspires one to hope that his plea to have sex treated from the first as "natural, delightful and decent" may be heard. The chapter on fear is perhaps the only questionable part of the book—surely some modification is necessary here. And what is to happen if the child decides that he wishes a radically different shape to that decided upon by his parents? Mr. Russell should have something to say on this point.

All mothers and fathers with young children should read the book—though its interest is by no means confined to them—and those with older children, too, though many of them are perhaps now beyond hope of salvation.

JOURNEY'S END

"Joanna Godden Married and Other Stories" by Sheila Kaye-Smith; Musson, Toronto; 464 pages; $2.

Reviewed by Austin Bothwell.

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH has yielded to the temptation to complete what needed no completion, the story of her greatest novel — "Joanna Godden." There Joanna was a masterful woman who had shown great capacity in the business of life, but, who had been the victim of her own strong nature where her feelings were her guide. When, at the conclusion, she was forced to give up Ansdore, her beloved farm, to seek refuge with her old servant till her child was born, it was evident that she was not through with life. Yet we know her so well that no further details could affect our estimate of her. Thus is "Joanna Godden Married," in a sense, supererogatory. Yet the sequel has its own merits; it may be read for itself as the story of a woman who turns defeat into victory.

She suddenly saw it would be good to start again from now to walk in a land of growth and spring, to meet no more the past years that for so long had encumbered her—except now and then for a ghost upon the road or the faint note of a horn.

It is true that Jim Carpenter had to do a bold bit of persuading before she saw that to cling to the past was a mistake. She was very conventional for all her strength of mind. Jim Carpenter is the main reason why one would not wish the sequel unwritten. He is Joanna's equal—a man worthy of her. Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith has been kind to Joanna, and every one of that splendid woman's admirers must rejoice. Still the author has compromised. Her artistic conscience cannot be as serene as it was.

Of the other stories, two only rise above the level of mediocrity. One of them is great—"Mrs. Adis." It is very brief but all a life is in it, indeed all of three lives.

The mastery of this story lies in the fierce restraint that in a few pages makes three people to live—the weak Crouch, the good-natured Tom Adis, the self-controlled, honorable Mrs. Adis.

The other story, too, is of a woman, of her disillusionment, of a day that brings hope only to have it snuffed out. A "Workingman's Wife" has the same power to evoke the years that are past, to foreshadow those to come, as "Mrs. Adis."

One believes "Joanna Godden" is a novel not doomed to quick oblivion. "Joanna Godden Married and Other Stories" will trail in its wake—and be remembered for Jim Carpenter, Mrs. Adis and Sam Crookall in "A Working Man's Wife," three unusual characters

WINTER IN MANITOBA
From "The Turn of the Year" by Frederick Philip Grove.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

who seem to have their proper habitation in the marshland of Kent, which we know so well—as well as Wessex almost.

A MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

"The City of Perfection" by Thomas L. Masson; Century Company, New York; 406 pages; $2.50.

"The Story of Jesus" by Benjamin W. Bacon; Century Company, New York; 326 pages; $2.50.

"Can the Churches Unite?" a symposium; Century Company, New York; 230 pages; $1.25.

Reviewed by Ezra Jones.

LENT is a time to read religious books, but by no means the only season when religious books are read. The New Testament is the most popular narrative the world has ever known. The Bible differs from all other best-sellers in that it remains by far the most widely bought book in the English language, year after year, without any let up. It may surprise some readers to learn that with all the vast literature from, and around, Christianity, new books of this class are sought out more readily than fiction. The serious problems of life make their compelling demands; man continues to be a seeker. The popularity of Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy" (now in its 137th thousand) illustrates one phase of this passion for spiritual guidance.

In August this year there is to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, a "world conference," at which every shade of opinion in Christendom will be represented by the 500 delegates from 87 denominations. As a preliminary, the committee in charge has prepared the book, "Can the Churches Unite?" in which 18 men, selected for the probable diversity of their viewpoints, express their ideas as to possible reconciliations in dogmas and rituals that followers of the Nazarene ideal may reunite organically. Catholic and Protestant are given like hearings. Canada, whose present experiment in the United Church is being watched closely abroad, finds voice through the Rev. T. Albert Moore. The book is interesting in its diversity of thought, inspiring in its fundamental good will and tolerance.

"The Story of Jesus" is aptly termed by its publishers "Higher Criticism for Laymen." It consists of eight lectures delivered by its author, Dr. Bacon, at Mount Alison University in 1923, before the assembled ministers of the Maritime Provinces. The author is talking as a scholar, and tells his audience candidly what the early Fathers believed, and how their beliefs differ from those of the modern, enlightened Christian; and how and why misconceptions arose as to the nature of the original teachings. He does not flinch from shocking his listeners by being at variance with tradition; he points out what he believes to be the true Way of Life; and his language is not pedantic, but plain and simple. This is a book for every one, but especially clergymen and Sunday-school teachers.

The last book in the group I have been asked to review is the most remarkable of them, and is nothing short of a modern "Pilgrim's Progress." Its author was once editor of "Life," and writes out of the ripeness of study and experience. It differs from Bunyan in being a plain, straight discourse, without allegorical touches. The plain man of to-day is speaking — trying with all that is in him to set down the essentials of spiritual experience, not

afraid of taking from any creed the thought he needs, not afraid of confessing his debt to Christian Science and the so-called "heathen" religions, not afraid of calling God, God, and trying to distinguish between fear, which hampers and even wrecks so many lives, and that normal craving for a richer life, which is the essence of religion. His self-assigned task is colossal. He wrestles with it nobly. His book is valuable, not because it settles anything, but because it opens many new avenues of thought to the reader; and, perhaps, as containing the honest opinions of an intelligent layman, it may prove the most valuable, as it is probably the most original, contribution of the season to the literature of religion.

SIR PHILIP'S LATEST READING OF THE SOCIAL THERMOMETER

"Young Anarchy" by Philip Gibbs; Doran, Toronto; 309 pages; $2.

Reviewed by D. M. LeBourdais

THIS is supposed to be a study of post-war youth. Youth, to Sir Philip Gibbs, is the offspring of that upper middle-class section of the British people that constitutes the ruling class. The author starts out with the assumption that post-war youth is an entirely different species of the *genus homo* from its elder brother who died so unselfishly and so idealistically a few years ago in attempting to save the world. But in the end Sir Philip's "official spokesman" is forced to admit that the world has not changed very much after all. Just as the great war proved to him that all Englishmen were heroes—even the working classes—so does the general strike of last year, a journalistic account of which fills the concluding chapters, demonstrate that still the heart of Old England is sound.

The story is told in the first person by a bachelor novelist, related by ties of blood or marriage to all the principal characters. There is the intolerant, reactionary bishop who is always prophesying dire ruin for the nation and suspecting a Bolshevist under every bush. Naturally, his son stands for Parliament as a Labor candidate and his daughter writes a naughty novel that becomes a best seller. Then there is the Southlands family. Southlands made his money in the engineering trade and gained a peerage as a reward for contributions to the Tory war chest. His son and daughter do not sympathize with Labor nor write books, but they have more

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

money than is good for them, and, as may be expected, take advantage of the chance to step on the gas and keep step with the other "glad young things" where bright lights burn and jazz bands blare. And of course there is the wealthy maiden lady who proceeds from one fad or ism to another, much to the disgust of her brother, the bishop.

The elements of romance are in this book; but the romance does not emerge. The characters are too obviously the loud speakers of the journalist whose opinions they broadcast. As a journalist, Sir Philip Gibbs is interesting, though superficial; as a novelist, he is superficial—and dull.

AN UNWITHERING VINE

"Tomorrow Morning" by Anne Parrish; Musson, Toronto; 305 pages; $2.

Reviewed by A. E. Wilson.

HOW Anne Parrish understands women! When she wrote "The Perennial Bachelor" her insight into them seemed almost terrible—but since I have read "Tomorrow Morning," I think that she must have intuitively cross-referenced every type and mood of them since time began. The vine on which the story grows is really the life of its first character—Kate Starr, the genteel art student of the 90's whose study of onions and a copper saucepan epitomize art school triumph. On the heels of such expression, her marriage to Joe Green, the optimist and dreamer of dreams, throws her into a sort of misty flutter of domesticity and small town activity which crystallizes at last into the hum-drum business of a life-time. Her husband's improvidence had disturbed her before his early death, yet her utterly feminine and sharp intensity of love for him and their little boy, give her an emotional reality that persists the years through. The little "studio" which he fondly equipped for her, serves every purpose from the first but that of studio. Always some need for it else and never time to paint; always the garden, sewing, meals—but always too, the half-flurried but someway comforting hope of "sometime soon."

But how can the mere outline of it all tell of the piercing and heart-breaking humor—the characterizations of individuals so upsettingly perfect—the outcome of life itself as it grows on the slender indomitable trunk of that woman's entity? Aunt Sarah, who finally occupied "the studio" as boarder and had a way of usurping the bathroom for a little solitude; Carrie, her brow-beaten and heart-yearning companion; Opal Mendoza, child peril of the neighborhood; Hartley Harrison, king of bromides and church work-organizer magnificent; Joey, whose love and marriage are a swift poignancy and anguish; Evelyn, his lovely, piteously restless wife—and after it all, *still* the dream of tomorrow morning.

Like "The Perennial Bachelor" it is an agonizing book in many ways, yet of all the books I have read this year, it is the one I should say I would rather have seen no other than have missed.

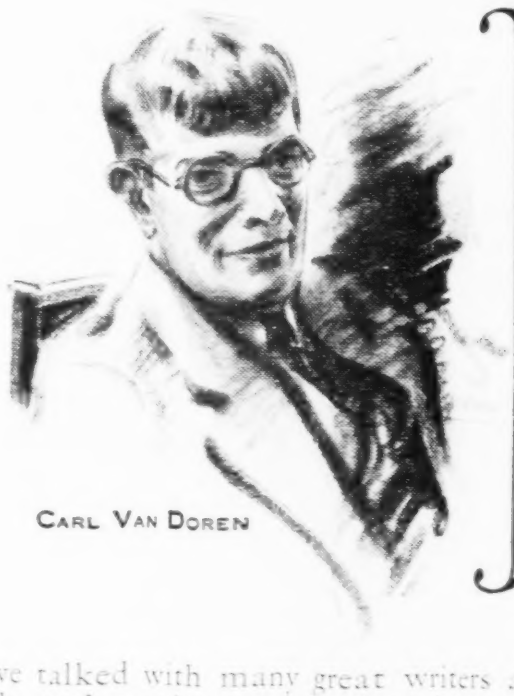
SPYING ON THOUGHT

"The Inner Number" by F. Chennalls Williams; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 274 pages; $2.00.

Reviewed by Leslie McFarlane.

FANTASTIC inventions, in fiction as in life, demand careful handling. An author who spins a yarn revolving about some strange device that gives its possessor powers beyond the reach of other mortals must be a genius if he is to attain sustained conviction; if he is content, however, simply to tell a tale that will interest his readers for the moment he is assured of a ready audience, for there is scarcely anyone who has not dallied with the pleasant thought of owning Aladdin's lamp.

(*Continued on page* 13)



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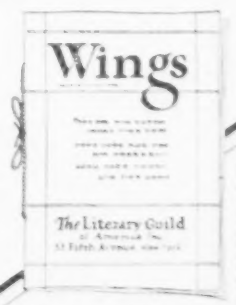

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By Sheila Rand.

IF THE other eleven months are going to be as jolly as January, then 1927 will be the best year yet! First I made a discovery. Or rather I received a new book which led to a discovery. But let me begin at the beginning. Six months ago I was travelling from Dundee to London and fell into converse with a most vivacious mind. The owner of the mind discussed with equal enthusiasm the poetry of Lascelles Abercrombie and the breeding of lop-eared rabbits. Five months later, Kegan Paul, publishers, sent me "Leaves From a Northern University" by "A. F." It is a book of essays that will appeal to those interested in Canada's Western Universities. Of this I feel certain. From internal evidence, as exponents of the Higher Criticism say, I discovered that "A. F." was Professor Barker, Dean of the Faculty of Textiles of Leeds University, and the man with whom I had dined on the train. I wrote and accused him of this! He admitted the accusation and accepted an invitation to dine and finish our discussion on poetry, poultry, and Peru. Professor Barker by the way knows Eastern Canada and is probably well known to some of the Eastern University men.

A week later, I thoroughly enjoyed listening to W. B. Maxwell hold forth on the Authors' Association, the wickedness of publishers and the plight of the author who has failed to join this Association. This distinguished novelist is a man of great charm and a most delightful speaker. I had often seen him riding in the Row but this was the first time I had the chance to talk to him. No wonder he can afford to wear braid on his suit for he is at present drawing a royalty of one farthing a copy on one of his reprinted novels. This farthing he shares with his publisher!

John Drinkwater doesn't wear braided suits, at least not when he is reading his own poetry. I dared a real London Fog rather than forego the experience of meeting this famous playwright and poet. Moreover I was most desirous of seeing him because, as you doubtless know, he was the unconscious cause of Shaw writing Saint Joan. I heard Shaw say so with my own ears, and saw the twinkle in his startling blue eyes when he threw this bomb across a dinner table "Oh I wrote Saint Joan to save her from Drinkwater." Well, I must confess, Drinkwater is a fascinating looking creature who might tempt even a saint! He was dressed in an unpoetical tweed suit and looked like an advertisement for Arrow Collars. He has a most effective voice, and when he read about twenty of his own poems, half of them unpublished ones, I felt quite drunk with pleasure. I hope he will soon publish a volume containing an exquisite Persephone lyric. As he read this poem, one could smell the lilacs and see Golden Laburnams and hear the spring rain putting out the candles on the chestnut trees.

The fog had dispersed when I emerged from The Poetry Bookshop, and with Drinkwater's deep tones ringing in my ears returned to our sky-high flat. To my surprise and pleasure I found Ethel Mannin poking among my books. After having read "Hunger of The Sea" and "Sounding Brass," it gives one a shock to see this young pale-faced girl with wide gray Celtic eyes and unbobbed hair. She doesn't look more than twenty-four and isn't more than twenty-six. Now her third novel is at the printers. "The Pilgrim" is its title and the hero is Dutch! In this novel, she rides her hobby, I believe, modern art. She will not be in London to celebrate the debut of this third child, for she has gone for a sea trip with Mr. Porteous. He is her husband and Sir Charles Higham's advertising manager. No wonder "Sounding Brass" was so realistic.

January 1927 will be for ever memorable. For I met Radclyffe Hall; I heard her speak on the genesis of "Adam's Breed," one of the truly great novels of the last decade. Moreover I dined with her. Such a jolly evening. There were eight of us, and to honor Radclyffe Hall the menus were compiled of dishes mentioned in her book with appropriate quotations from "Adam's Breed." Each guest had a menu which had been illustrated by Winifred Brough, a well-known artist. Lady Una Troubridge, who designed the cover for the novel, is a

GUY MORTON

sculptor, a bibliophile and a most brilliant conversationalist, was of the party. Let me try to give a sketch of Radclyffe Hall's unique and most attractive appearance. Her fair hair is cut very short and brushed severely back—Eton crop. Her costume consisted of a black velvet jacket, cut like a man's smoking jacket, a white pleated shirt, a stiff white collar, black satin stock embellished with a stunning emerald pin. A short narrow tailored skirt. Sounds mannish, doesn't it? And yet the curious thing is that her personality is distinctly feminine. Frankly I confess I was in that state which, applied to a flapper, would be called hero-worship. During the three hours that we sat and talked I felt the force of her brilliant mind, of a personality that had great reserves, of a woman with deep sympathies, a richly endowed creature who had the strength to wear exactly the clothes that suited her best. Had I been twenty years younger I would have said "Oh darling Miss Radclyffe Hall, I just adore you!"

At the London Writers' Circle the other night, we were patting ourselves on the back for the success achieved lately by several of our members. There's our much-liked president, Owen Rutter, with a second novel to his name and fame. "Chandu" it is called, and as it deals with opium and the smuggling of it, and the revenue derived from it by the British Government, it is much talked of at present, now that affairs in China have brought opium into the limelight again.

Muriel Blanckensee, another member, has joined the ranks of novelists with "Chrysalis," a misty, tender, artistic vignette of a few years in the life of a typist. She told me that her second novel is practically finished, but so shy is this young writer it is difficult to get her to divulge any of her secrets. Nor will she address the Writers' Circle, although I am sure she has much she could impart. Her first novel proves her an artist who possesses fine imaginative qualities.

ESCORIAL
From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

THE CALL OF THE BLUE

"Through the Azure Hills" by Guy Morton; Musson, Toronto; 308 pages, $2.

Reviewed by Jean Graham

MR. MORTON has already a reputation as a teller of western tales. This latest volume is the best he has given us, as former productions were too deeply tinged with the qualities of the stock western story, in which members of the R. N. W. M. P. are kept constantly in action. However, a murder mystery shadows this narrative also. The title has been well chosen, for it is the hills which dominate the scene. Beacon Mountain is like an overwhelming fate and impresses itself in unmistakable fashion on the dwellers in Valleyland. You may forget Jim Crane and Rob Tralney —and even the beautiful Pauline in her red coat, but you will not forget those lonely mountains with their misty crown.

Rob Tralney, who is described as a "semi-young person with a wholly-young heart," is challenged on his entrance to Valleyland, a district of tumbling hills, by Jim Crane, whom he calls the Keeper of the Gates. During the conversation Rob informs Jim that he is in search of the greatest thing in the world—whereupon he is dubbed "The Mad Seeker." That night, as they are watching, a police officer, Thornton White, riding along a mountain path, he is shot and falls lifeless from his saddle. Afterwards a woman gallops along with streaming hair, clad in a red coat. Jim Crane vows that the rider is a man, but Rob believes that the unknown woman has committed the murder. So, the shadow of this mystery rests on Valleyland, while several good citizens, including the kind-hearted Dr. Lemuel Sudbury, work unwearyingly to lift the burden of the crime from a terrified community. It would be unfair to the writer to say just how the criminals are discovered, but the reader may be assured that there is adventure a-plenty before Valleyland is ultimately flooded with sunlight. Rob learns many lessons in his mountain sojourn, and finally has revealed to him that in sacrifice of his dearest wish lies the way of happiness. This chronicle of an ardent search makes a romance of real distinction.

CABBAGES AND KINGS

"English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century" by A. S. Turberville; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 527 pages; illustrated; $5.

Reviewed by Albert Garland

IN RECENT years considerable interest has been shown in outlines of history, of music, of literature, of art, of everything. Valuable as these outlines may be in presenting the parts of the subject in proper relation to the whole, they are but as raisins and prunes to the real grapes and plums of learning. The food value may be there, but what a loss of flavor!

In "English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century" Mr. Turberville does not confine himself to the development of one phase of history from the beginning according to the fashion among the outline-builders, but sketches many phases of a brief period. In fact he presents a cross-section of the century for our examination. Above the bedrock of political history, lie strata of the history of religion, of manners, of art, of crime and punishment, of social welfare, of the army and the navy. True to tradition, he begins with the court, but he does not stop there. Kings and generals, nobles and chatters receive their meed of attention and so also do highwaymen and clergymen, actors and admirals, politicians and philanthropists. Where the old type of history grudgingly gave a few lines to the literature of the day, we have here due tribute paid to the journalists, the actors, the artists and the musicians. Among the artists the author includes landscape gardeners, the founders of the great potteries, and the cabinet-makers, Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite.

The outlines include a large number of biographical sketches. We learn that Reynolds was deaf, that John Wesley believed in witchcraft, that Hogarth was extremely conceited, that Horace Walpole drank nothing stronger than iced water. These sketches are of necessity very much condensed, and unfortunately such condensation usually involves the substitution of dogmatic statement for anecdote and example. The author tells us about Whitefield that "his eloquence was perhaps the greatest of the century ... he impressed men of all classes and types, even so sophisticated an auditor as Lord Chesterfield." His account would be more vivid had he related the story on which this conclusion is doubtless based. It is said that when Whitefield was telling about a blind man, deserted by his dog, wandering along near a dangerous precipice, that Chesterfield, the pattern of propriety and aristocratic conduct, so far forgot himself as to exclaim, "Good God! He's gone!"

The illustrations have been well chosen to enliven the text. They include reproductions of newspaper cuttings and advertisements of elaborate facial and quaint type caricatures and political broadsides of crude and forceful humor, copies of portraits and engravings, of tickets of admission to theatres and concerts, of book-plates and title pages, all of which present a very complete and vivid picture of the manners and the spirit of the century.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AND HER PUG
From "English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century."

N. S. McKECHNIE

YOUR OWN FAMILY TREE

"Heir of all the Ages: The Family Tree of Mr. Smith" by N. S. McKechnie; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 350 pages; $2.50.

Reviewed by Wellington Jeffers

HAMILTON SMITH, a gum-chewing, strap-hanging, chuckle-headed and undistinguished modern, is the "heir of all the ages" even as are you, I, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Lady Nancy Astor, Bernard Shaw, President Calvin Coolidge, ex-Mayor Thomas L. Church, Hon. W. E. Raney, George Young and Jack Dempsey. Each one of us has unbroken though largely unrecorded lines of ancestry stretching back into the dim recesses of prehistoric times. Millions upon millions of forefathers and foremothers, who managed to survive the tumults and perils of their times long enough to beget offspring, live in each one of us, and our ability to cope with modern conditions has an excellent foundation in the aptitudes gained by constant stress and struggle through untold ages.

It is therefore not strange that many agile minds have toyed with the idea of trying to reconstruct the lives of some of these innumerable ancestors so that we moderns can re-live vicariously and comfortably the stirring

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times which went to our shaping. In 1900 a poem entitled, "A Billion Years Ago," was very popular and it is often quoted even at this day. It traced the passage of two twin souls through existence after existence from the time when "you were a tadpole and I was a fish and skitted with many a caudal flip through the depths of the Cambrian fen" until "now tonight, in the mellow light, we meet at Delmonico's."

Mr. McKechnie's approach is different. He does not link the present with the past by supposing a soul living many lives, but having selected Hamilton Smith as an entirely ordinary modern he works back through generation after generation of Smith's ancestors, choosing one here and there as a peg whereon to hang a living picture of how men lived and what they thought. Poor Hamilton Smith's life looks quite drab alongside the recorded lives of his male ancestors and the reader is taken back quite close to the "missing link" stage before he is allowed to feel that in enterprise and wit and spirit the modern Smith shows an advance.

Mr. McKechnie sticks strictly to male progenitors in tracing the line of descent. The first step back from Hamilton Smith's Babbitt-like existence is to 1801, to Wat the Wagoner, the paternal grandfather of Hamilton Smith's paternal grandfather. Wat well illustrated in his duty as driver of a good coach how Smith's ancestors changed from country to town dwellers; but one cannot escape the thought that there must have been at that time preparing for Hamilton Smith's meagre existence (and that of others), sixteen great great grandparents. It might be quite possible to reconstruct their lives imaginatively, but think of the task which would have confronted Mr. McKechnie at his next date in 1831 during the Revolt of the Peasants. Then, if one does not allow (as he should) for the marriages of cousins of all degrees there would be living 1,048,576 ancestors of Hamilton Smith, enough to populate Toronto and Hamilton. These all contributed to Hamilton Smith just as much as did Hubert the Smith. This no doubt shows the fallacy of tracing descent only through males but it also shows that for Mr. McKechnie's purpose nothing else could have been done. And all these things considered, he has done it most pleasantly and plausibly.

The book bears evidence that the author has enjoyed his task to the full. And there will be considerable entertainment for any reader who can stand the idea that Hamilton Smith is just an unpleasant substitute for himself and that just such lives as those described have been lived by their own forebears. Let him be warned that the tale will include progenitors whose table manners "were none"; who were not above killing a tender babe if they were hungry and the mother not too obstreperous; who survived by fleeing as much as by pursuing; who once flitted through forest trees high in air; who before that lived in pools; and who earlier still were worms, and preceding that creatures that were mouth, stomach and skin all in one. The tale will include the ice age, the sinking of Atlantis, the early use of fire, the transition from hunting to agriculture, and there will be love and mating at every stage. And it all ends in Hamilton Smith—a thought which would be decidedly unpleasant if we did not also recollect that the trail also ends for the time being in you and me. And there is the further hope held out to us by the author that Hamilton Smith's descendants will justify Hamilton Smith's ancestors even if he himself doesn't.

BEGGARS

"The Adventures of Johnny Walker, Tramp" by W. H. Davies; Nelson, Toronto; 256 pages; $2.25.

Reviewed by F. P. Grove.

CONSISTING of loosely-strung reminiscences of a life "on the road," to some extent in America but mostly in England, this book reminds me of the same author's "Autobiography of a Super-Tramp." Nobody who has not read the older book should let this one go by, if for no other reason than because it is always bracing to have a glance at a strange world which is dovetailed into the workaday world known to all.

W. H. Davies is the author of some 20 vols., mostly of verse. But before he became a writer—how that happened is told in the autobiography—he lived for a considerable number of years as a common tramp, mostly as a "downrighter" (a beggar who refuses to work at all), occasionally as a "stiff" (who will do odd jobs for pay or food). He knows that sort of life as perhaps no other man of letters living; and he has the gift of putting the manifold incidents of such an existence before the reader in a few, swift strokes, often with a half pathetic humor; for, naturally, that sort of life, by its very contrast with our own, provokes our laughter at the same time that we stand aghast at its underlying causes.

This sort of thing may not be art—it is not—but it furnishes a human document which should give food for thought to our statesmen. If, in the treatment—which is sufficiently light to make the book available as a mere means of passing the time—anything is to be regretted, it is its occasional lapse into social satire. Mr. Davies would be well advised to content himself with presentation.

A sample of the style will illustrate the beggar's need of "keeping his wits about him."

I happened one day to see a lady and gentleman approaching and determined to accost them. As they drew near, I saw a crust of bread on the road, and that was my chance. Casting a hasty look behind me, as though I did not wish to be seen, I stooped, picked up the crust, and pretended to take a bite; and then I feigned to see them for the first time, and hastily concealed the crust in my clothes. That little trick worked out well, for the lady gave me sixpence, and the gentleman gave me a shilling, and not one word passed between us.

This, I should say, is almost picaresque.

TARKINGTON AT HIS BEST

"The Plutocrat" by Booth Tarkington; Gundy, Toronto; 543 pages; $2.

Reviewed by Evelyn S. Tufts.

IT IS inevitable that Mr. Lewis's "Babbitt" will be the standard of comparison whenever Mr. Tarkington's new and successful novel, "The Plutocrat," comes up for discussion. It is rumored in England that when America became uneasily aware that "Babbitt" was not so much a novel as a darkly designed satire, Mr. Lewis had to leave for Europe to escape lynching. But now comes Mr. Tarkington to show us that this business of holding up the mirror to America may, if craftily managed, be indulged in with perfect impunity, and even with the ultimate applause of the mirrored. He simply makes his Plutocrat so magnificent and commanding a figure, barbarian though he is, that he eventually compels respect for him even from those who naturally constitute his harshest critics. He even dares to call him "Tinker"; and as an extra handicap introduces "Mama" and "Babe." He provides him with an ocean liner and the colorful desert towns of North Africa for a back-drop; and the remarkable Mr. Tinker does the rest.

Mr. Laurence Ogle, the world-weary young play-wright of New York City, whose first trip abroad is ruined by enforced contact with this crude Midwesterner, gives us the natural reaction of sophisticated America to the Tinker type. It is one of pure horror. Viewpoints differ, however. Madame Momoro, the cosmopolitan French lady with the narcissified son Hyacinthe and the gold helmet with which, alas, nothing would rhyme, shrewdly defines the Old World attitude toward this phenomenon of wealth and generosity. Its sordidness dismays Mr. Ogle. "Money?" she demands scornfully. "What else have you to offer? As an American you are absurd. What do we respect any of you for, except for your money?"

But it is at the ruins of Carthage that one gets the most convincing impression of the essential greatness of this gigantic figure, an impression, one feels, which the author is personally concerned in our accepting. "This man understood Timgrad," says the old archaeologist, "because he is a Roman himself. The love of power, of wealth, of bigness . . . the brag . . . that was Rome, as it is America. This is the new Roman!"

The analogy, it seems, is a happy one. (It helped "Babe" land a husband, for one thing.) The Romans, in their day, delighted in cults and fraternities, in parades and festivals. They were beautiful. Even St. Paul would have us know that his was "no mean city." They were the first Rotarians—splendid barbarians, in short, no doubt contributing abundantly to the gaiety of their more cultivated neighbors who nevertheless made obeisance to what they represented, namely political and financial power.

"The Plutocrat" is already a tremendous success. Its humor is irresistible. It is Mr. Tarkington at his best. The New York shops are featuring it as an immediate best-seller. It is a pleasure to recommend it as one of the most delightful and amusing books of the year.

W. H. DAVIES

FABLES DEEP AND SHALLOW

"Ironical Tales" by Laurence Housman; Nelson, Toronto; 224 pages; $1.75.

Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.

IT IS doubtless hard to find a title for a book of fables, which is fairly certain to contain many little tales with all kinds of different purposes and meanings. But Mr. Housman's tales are not ironical, at least if there be any value in the distinctions in Mr. Fowler's recent "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," which very positively asserts that the motive of irony is "exclusiveness" and thus its audience is "an inner circle." There is about as much exclusiveness in these tales as there is in Aesop, and indeed the two sets of fables have much in common.

A fable is a tale usually somewhat far removed from the common external realities of life, and depending for its interest upon its power to suggest some deeper reality, frequently a philosophical truth. Its excellence obviously depends on the success with

BOOTH TARKINGTON

which it does this suggesting, and the value of the suggested truth. A good fable is probably as near to being a product of pure intuition as any literary work can be; the conveyed truth and the fable which conveys it come into the mind together. Hence no man can write any great number of excellent fables. Mr. George Ade used to write a fable a week, but nobody would maintain that his suggested truths were of any profound importance. Mr. Housman here gives us thirty tales of which perhaps a dozen are of "fabulous" value, which is to say that they enshrine some gem of many-faceted truth concerning God, man, life and the universe — all very interesting subjects. The rest are shrines without gems, decidedly empty. The empty ones are at the back of the book, the fullest ones at the front, from which we conclude that Mr. Housman is under no illusions.

ASSORTED WARES

"SMARANDA" by Lord Thomson of Cardington; Nelson, Toronto; 288 pages; $2.25.

Reviewed by Miller Stewart.

"SMARANDA" is described as a compilation in three parts. It purports to be the literary remains of General Y—, an officer of the British army, who "wrote a book in a hurry" and then died. The volume under discussion is represented as fragments from that book, extracts from Y's diary and selected notes and sketches. The compiler very shrewdly disarms the critic who would point out the incoherence of the resultant book by pointing out that defect in his preface. The scene of the book is Rumania and the Near East.

The first part, which is composed of extracts from Y's diary reveals Y as a very intelligent observer of the people and the movements of the Balkans. He is very outspoken in his trenchant criticism of British policy during the war and the Versailles treaty thereafter. If these extracts were written on the dates placed before them, subsequent events have proved Y to be amazingly right in his opinions. Unfortunately for the future peace of the world he appears to have been a querulous Cassandra. A most sympathetic and understanding feeling for the people of the Balkan states marks his observations. A very vivid personality is introduced in Smaranda, a Rumanian noblewoman. Y loves the woman warmly but too wisely.

The second part is composed of seven short sketches, obviously the literary exercises of a busy man. They reveal a firm sure touch, an excellent form and the same strength and grit which characterize the diary.

The third part is a short Balkan tragedy, "A Tale of Western Thrace." This is a little gem. The characters are clear and well drawn, the tragedy is deep and poignant. In fact this reviewer feels that if this tale were expanded it would be a masterpiece.

The book as a whole is an astounding hodge-podge of political and strategic criticism, literary divertisement, sentiment, high tragedy and sound sense.

The format and type face are excellent.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE

"Peace and Efficiency in School Administration" by Norman Fergus Black, M.A., D.Paed.; Dent, Toronto; 216 pages; $2.50.

Reviewed by Frank Oliver Call.

REPORTS of committees do not, as a general rule, make very interesting reading, but "Peace and Efficiency in School Administration" is a notable exception to that rule. It deals with those problems which are familiar to trustee, teacher and parent alike, and suggests practical solutions for them. The exposition of the facts is always clear and the conclusions reasonable. Although this book was originally intended for the members of the High School Teachers' Association of British Columbia, it is a book that should be carefully read by all having any part in school affairs. This includes the Canadian taxpayer and the parent, as well as those directly responsible for the conduct of school government. The chapters dealing with the duties of the school to the pupils and parents, the rights of the class-room teacher, and the tests and standards both for teachers and pupils are especially instructive. No less than three chapters are devoted to the thorny subject of the appointment, privileges and duties of school boards and for this reason alone the work will be of value to all members of school boards as well as their electors. Each chapter is concluded by a series of recommendations, making this report a valuable reference book. There are few chapters that will arouse controversy, although Dr. Black seems to rely in theory at least, to a great extent on intelligence tests for promotion, and is inclined to build on the ever-shifting foundation of modern experimental psychology. His chapters on the promotion of children, the rating of teachers and the aims of education are cases in point. According to Dr. Black character-building is the chief end of all education. Care should be exercised, however, in making the educational process always "easy and pleasant," that characters may not be produced who expect all of life to be the same. Nevertheless, these chapters arouse thought on questions that many laymen considered settled, and give an added interest to a most interesting book—a book which is comprehensible to the general reader as well as to the expert.

SPYING ON THOUGHT

(Continued from page 9)

The episodic plot of "The Inner Number" is based on the discovery of a new element which has the property of reacting to human thought. How Professor Nicholas Seminov, a Russian scientist who has taken refuge in London after the war, applies the element in perfection of an invention that acts in the nature of a radio receiving set, attuning itself to human vibrations so delicately that it registers all the thoughts of anyone the operator wishes to reach, constitutes the foundation of a story more entertaining than plausible. The idea has marked possibilities from the fictional standpoint, but although the author builds up his premise skilfully he lets us see the wonderful invention in operation but twice—once when it picks up the dark thoughts of a Bolshevik, again when it spies on the musings of a criminal. In one case a war is averted, in the other case an innocent man is acquitted. Both episodes are obvious and vaguely disappointing.

There are villains, of course. In this instance they are Reds, anxious to possess the marvellous invention for themselves. In the end, they are outwitted, the professor wanders into metaphysics and finally casts his machine into the river. The reader is inclined to believe that he was quite right in doing so. After all, a world in which we could spy on one another's thoughts at will would be intolerable; the whole structure of social hypocrisy would tumble. But why speculate on such horrors?

The story is written in a style ideally suited to this type of tale. It is lean, vigorous, unpretentious and straightforward, with no nonsense about it.

GOD ON ETIQUETTE

"The Friendly Four and Other Stories" by Ralph Connor; Doran, Toronto; 278 pages; $1.75.

Reviewed by Leonora McNeilly.

TO THE inadequacy of the records of the life of Jesus of Nazareth and the author's attempt to supply the unwritten social, moral and spiritual setting in which these fragmentary records had their origin are we indebted for "The Friendly Four and Other Stories," the latest output from the pen of Ralph Connor.

The need for greater intimacy with Christ as a Man, has led the author to let down the bars of the circumscribed limits of Biblical history and bid us enter a broader environmental field, created, it is true, by his imagination, but based upon his analysis of the motives and habits of New Testament characters and sketched with such vivid realistic strokes as to cause them to stand out in bold relief as living, pulsating men and women.

The analogy which the author draws between the world and a harvest field wherein the harvesters have neglected to garner in the harvest of souls, his portrayal of the failure of the Church as Christ's disciple to heal the sin-sick, the new light shed on Martha and Mary, Zacchaeus and others, the tribute paid to woman in her sphere of home-making which is characterized as the finest of the fine arts, all furnish much food for thought in the unfolding of the old old story in such a new way as to provide not only profitable and entertaining reading but incidentally a mirror in which present day life is reflected with such ruthless candour as to show the face of modernity to be slightly awry.

Particularly is this exemplified in

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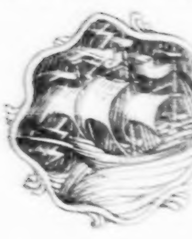

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first published the middle of October, is now in its FOURTH EDITION. This sets an entirely new record in the popularity of Canadian poetry. (The book will be sent postpaid for $2.) Mr. MacDonald has the somewhat unusual gift in a poet of being able to read clearly, and with engaging expression, from his own poetry.

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the chapter on "God and Good Manners," where, with God as the indisputable Authority on etiquette, we find the social climber as "an essentially ill-mannered person—never truly courteous—the root of all vulgarity."

Aside from the narrative's spiritual value, the appeal which it makes for the preservation of the kernel of common sense in our social life as against the shams and false standards that measure social standing and personal worth with a golden yard-stick instead of the Golden Rule, merits the book's inclusion in the hearthstone library.

THE UNHEROIC HERO

"The City in the Sea" by H. de Vere Stacpoole; Doran, Toronto; 307 pages; $2.

Reviewed by Francis Cecil Whitehouse.

I APPROACHED "The City in the Sea" in the proper spirit, since my recollections of Stacpoole's "The Blue Lagoon" were altogether favorable: the idea of a modern Adam and Eve, with everything to find out for themselves, had appealed to me and, not less so, the instinctive knowledge of their new born babe.

"The City in the Sea," with its submerged Grecian town and classic treasures awaiting recovery, is also unhackneyed in theme and an excellent setting for romance, but with the charm of primitiveness lacking. The author's characters are moderns in every sense, but courageous enough to brave the dangers of the deep for their great adventure: even the girl, Martia, taking the trip in a 46-ton ketch with male companions, as a matter of course.

The most original feature of the book is the hero. Bobby Lestrange, beyond his one "brain wave" in giving the real man's part to Sam Hackett, never says a clever thing, and never does a wise one. It must have been deliberate on the author's part, for Stacpoole is too experienced not to know the conventional type. So we have a new hero: a nonentity. Sam Hackett, on the other hand, is a capable leader, possessing both initiative and resource; and if I had been he I should have left Bobby at Genoa (pushed him off the quay for choice) and run away with his girl. But just why he did not do this is part of the story.

Apart from Bobby Lestrange, the other characters all have points of interest; and the local color (I can vouch for Poole's mud flats, if not for the Mediterranean) I should judge good throughout.

I appear to detect the periodical "curtains" essential to a book written with serial intent; and in one or two statements of fact the reader's credulity is taxed severely—page 43, for instance. However, a story of adventure is justified by its thrills rather than its truths, and in the main the yarn hangs well together. Romance readers will, I think, approve.

HOMELY FOLK IN WALES

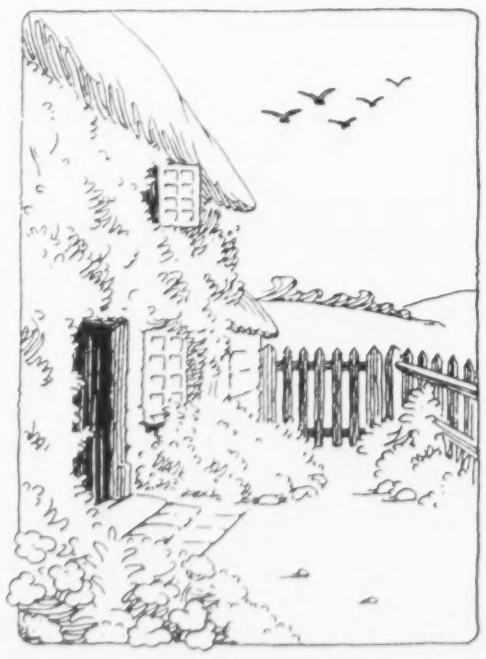
"The Unforgotten Valley" by Joseph J. Duggan; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 177 pages; illustrated; $1.75.

Reviewed by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.

NO DOUBT there is a fairly large number of people in Canada to whom these memory-sketches of a boyhood in Wales will pleasantly appeal. Mr. Duggan must have been an observant boy and one in whom the grace of humor was not lacking. Or, perhaps, humor has been a gift of added years. At any rate, these vignettes of a vanishing time and generation are drawn with a kindly smile. The author has moved a long way, both mentally and spacially, from the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel of his childhood; spiritually he is still akin, and willing to pay a generous tribute to the stern faith which nurtured him. Understanding and tolerance temper these tales of the Baptist worthies—which are none the less amusing on that account. Indeed, from the very first, it is plain that Mr. Duggan was anything but narrow-minded—we find him at a tender age inviting two stranger boys to his father's barn, where he offered them a penny each to teach him all the swear words they knew. The result, we understand, was well worth the money. As is often the case with reminiscences, the stories are slight, and uneven in their appeal, but there are many good touches to smile over; such, for instance, as the predicament of one John who, having borrowed a frock coat in which to attend court, sees himself unexpectedly in the mirror of his hotel bedroom and, much disturbed, hurriedly asks the porter if he cannot have a bed to himself — he "doesn't care much to sleep with strangers."

Another story, which makes one wonder if the old woman who "went to market her eggs to sell" came from Wales, has to do with a reformed character who on the sad occasion of a relapse said to the policeman—"Who be I? If you want to know who I be—go up to Cwmshinkin and ask Ann if Tom is at home.....if he isn't at home, I'm afraid I'm Tom.....if he *is* at home, then I dunna know who the devil I am!"

The text is illustrated with dainty pen and ink sketches.



From "The Unforgotten Valley".

A PROVINCIAL TORY

"The Life of John Graves Simcoe" by the Honorable William Renwick Riddell; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 492 pages; illustrated; $6.

Reviewed by D. C. Harvey.

THIS "Life" of John Graves Simcoe is by far the most exhaustive and exhausting study of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor that has yet appeared. Like Herodotus the author wanted to know. To intellectual curiosity was added patience; and every circumstance of heredity, training, contact and experience has been investigated. The result is a cross between a local history and an encyclopedia; while the hero emerges as a convinced but very conventional Tory in religion, education and government; an Imperialist of the Roman school; a patriot who saw no justification for the American Revolution and never had any use for the Americans; an officer who did good service in the American war, being thrice wounded and once a prisoner, whose subsequent military career was a series of disappointments to himself and his friends; a governor whose regime was characterized by personal integrity, patriotic endeavor, but suspicion of local independence of thought; withal a man about whom no myths grew up either in youth or in later life.

The volume is a very attractive specimen of the bookmaker's art, but as an essay in biography it is less satisfactory. The text comprises only 258 out of 492 pages, a disproportionate number being given to notes, index, etc. Further, seven chapters of text appear after Simcoe's epitaph has been written, three of which, those on the Councils and the Assembly, would have been more properly placed in the notes, condensed and woven into the narrative.

Though the author disarms criticism by asserting that he has made no attempt at fine writing, one feels that a little more care should have been expended upon such a sentence as this: "He was able to resume command, July 1, and he marched with Sir William Erskine to Sandy Hook forming the rearguard — they then went to New York, went up to Morris's house and encamped there." Likewise: "They had issue, *inter alia*, William born 1676," leaves one in doubt as to the gender of the other children.

But, the author has done a piece of careful research, set down his conclusions with detachment only after a full exhibit of facts both important and trivial; and, if the average reader will be tempted "to skip" the notes, the close student of Canadian development will find in them an illuminating mass of information, wide in range. Into the text Simcoe is embedded amongst social, political and constitutional studies; so that in learning of him one finds much more, even unto the "ills, antidotes, and menus" of his time.

NOGG

"Rivers to Cross" by Roland Pertwee; Allen, Toronto; 337 pages; $2.

Reviewed by C. E. L'Aml.

THE Egg, of course, is the solid, substantial part of it, and the Nogg that light and frothy part which, we must admit, does add something to the gallimaufry.

Mr. Pertwee's book is Nogg, frothy stuff whipped up from various ingredients suiting various tastes. There are adventures for the Public School Boy (adult or other), witticisms for the dilettante, sentimentalities for the so-inclined, and other assorted ingredients of mystery, politics, society, travel, and the green exotic which is like distant pastures.

At outset, Mr. Pertwee seems to aspire to the ineffable throne of the Mayfair kingdom of Fiddle-de-dee, beside Mr. Michael Arlen; but then he settles down to put his protagonist through some downright adventures and lo! one thinks the years are swept away, and once more he is reading "Chums"—or is it "The Boys' Own Paper"?—and enjoying it!

What more can one ask of the hard-working journeyman novelist? Perhaps a touch of real life—but no doubt that would be too much to expect.

But it would be a mistake to be severe. The book is Nogg, and has Nogg's qualities. It is witty, amusing, and thrilling.

A LETTER FROM PARIS

By Francis Dickie

AT MIDDAY darkness descended on Paris, a strange phenomenon: the sky suddenly a sickly yellow; and drifting everywhere a thickening fog, blurring to my sight the lines of Notre Dame Cathedral as I crossed the Seine over the Pont au Change. All the world of people and rushing vehicles were a jumble in the vague half dark. "Ah, it drifts over from London. It is not of our weather," says the Parisian with many grimaces at the bad taste of the English weather in going so far afield.

The most amusing thing in Paris at the present writing is the antics of the three leading newspapers published in English: The London Daily Mail, The Chicago Tribune, and The New York Herald. They remind one of small boys engaged in quarrelling who mutter direly: "My big brother can lick yours." For every day the London Daily Mail on its front page has been coming out with a big "black face box" announcing: "The Continental Daily Mail is read by more Americans than any daily newspaper published on the continent. It has by far the largest sale of any English language newspaper on the continent."

To which the Chicago Tribune militantly replies with an equally large front page bombardment: "The Chicago Tribune is read by more Americans than any European daily on the continent. All statements by other newspapers to the contrary are false."

The New York Herald, while loftily disdaining to devote front page space still announces, not once, but several times, throughout the inner pages: "Americans when in Europe naturally prefer an American newspaper. Any statement to the contrary refutes itself. The New York Herald has by far the largest American circulation of any English language newspaper published outside the U. S. A. Ask the Americans themselves what paper they read first?"

So there! Now whose got the biggest brother? Certainly, these advertisements demonstrate that men are forever children.

The latest excitement among Latin Quarter literary folks has been the unauthorized publication of James Joyce's "Ulysses" by a magazine in New York called "Two Worlds." A suit is now being contemplated by Joyce's Paris agent. Copies of the book in English are frequently to be seen on new and second-hand stalls in the Latin Quarter, price from 100 to 150 francs. They are tall paper copies, and as fine in letter press as volumes of the same work which recently brought $30 to $50 in the United States and Canada.

The king of indoor sports to-day in France, particularly among literary men, who are mostly needy, is watching the funny fluctuating franc. Only to many people it is rather tragic watching. "What is the franc to-day?" almost unvaryingly this question is the first of the day. On the boat a day's sail from Cherbourg in the first week in November I bought a few francs at 32 to the dollar. At Paris two days later the franc had climbed to 30. I sunk all my feeble bankroll at that price. To-day, six weeks later, the franc is at 25. And though I have drawn money to keep me for that length of time, if I were to change my few francs back to dollars, I would have as many dollars as I started with. This brings acute realization how much easier a method of making a living gambling on foreign exchange is than writing, and what fortunes some of the big speculators are reaping.

The Annual Exposition of Books in Paris at the Cercle de la Librairie, 117 boulevard Saint-Germain, continued a month. The Library is a grey stone building maintained by the Paris publishers as a clubroom, and in five vast rooms on the second floor the finest books produced by French publishers are shown. This year 112 firms exhibited a bewildering array of volumes ranging from the ordinary 9 franc romance to vast elephant folios in leather at 1,000 francs the tome.

I spent two afternoons wandering among the table and shelf displays. To me the most astonishing aspect of the Exhibition was the number of books by North American writers; perhaps my greatest thrill came when picking up L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," that touching home-like tale which nearly two decades ago swept America. And now Anne in a charming yellow and green cover is offered to the French reading public for 5 francs 50., by the publisher, J. H. Jeheber. Oddly enough in the same publisher's collection was the whole series of the Pollyanna books. Just a few steps distant the publisher Portail was featuring for children "Huck Finn," "Tom Sawyer" and Poe's "Adventurers of Gordon Pym." In fact in this publisher's display, American writers were the only ones represented. Cres & Co. showed the "Jungle Books" in gorgeous green cloth bindings, and Jack London's "White Fang" and "Michael" in brown imitation leather. The old English favorites, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels," and the American "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in stiff board covers, handy pocket size, were exhibited by Barnier Freres. Here again the children's book by writers of English outnumbered the French.

Can it be that Anglo-Saxon writers are nearer in tune with the heart of a child? Undoubtedly this book display would lead one to that belief. The publisher Dunod was represented by a whole series of Boy Scout books, 16 titles in all, cheap paper backed affairs with indifferent letter press, by a French author. This movement, too, is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Over here, almost every day, one hears talk of the Americanization not only of France, but of the world. Certainly this book Exposition bears out the truth of the statement.

Among the children's books of French authorship were the "Life of Jeanne D'Arc," "Old Songs Illustrated" and "Soldiers of Our Century." The last named represents a great labor in historical research, all the French uniforms being faithfully reproduced in color. The soldiers can be cut out by the child and mounted to make useful toys.

A book of sad reminders is the publication of an enormous tome 18 by 16 inches, by the magazine "L'Illustration," containing a photographic review of the war 1914-1919. From the point of view of artistic reproduction of photographs and drawings illustrating the horrors of war it is a masterpiece. Few of the most dreadful details have been pictorially overlooked. The book would be an excellent propaganda volume for a society for universal peace.

An even more interesting volume is "Le Memorial des Allies," brought out by the "Societe d'Editions Nationales." This is a handsome work, a veritable treasure of typographical art, consisting of 350 loose leaves of Holland paper, where are reproduced the thoughts of 1,100 great personalities prominent in the World War all set down in their own handwriting. There are messages from all the kings, generals, cabinet ministers, heads of state, etc., constituting a vivid and varying commentary on the war. Authors express their minds freely: "War serves no purpose whatever," writes George Moore. Bernard Shaw says: "God forgive you, MM. les Ancien Combattants. You mean well and you know no better. We who hounded you on and lied to you, have more to answer than you." The pages of autographs are interspersed with beautiful plates from symbolic drawings by Bernard Naudin, and several reproductions of engravings and ancient orders of the day signed by Foch, Petain, and other allied leaders. All Allied countries are represented in the Memorial, and plates of each country are prefaced with a few words by men best fitted to speak on the efforts of the respective nations.

One thousand copies have been privately subscribed for, and a second thousand is being offered to the public. The proceeds of the sale go to the funds of the Inter-Allied Federation of War Veterans.

Of James and Edgar

There was a man named Henry James.
Who wrote some tales of parlor games.
Another man named Edgar (Pelham)
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Though Henry's text we doubtless oughter
Prefer, still Pelham's is much shorter.

B. K. S.

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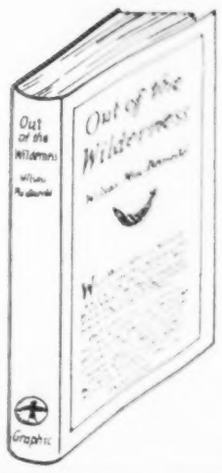

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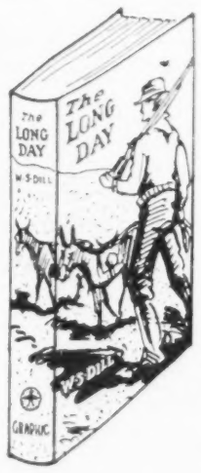

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

Light on Chinese Situation

One of the most illuminative utterances on the Chinese situation that has been heard anywhere was the address before the Empire Club of Toronto by Prof. W. Wallace Goforth of McGill University, Montreal. Mr. Goforth was himself born and spent his childhood in the province of Honan and is a son of the famous Methodist missionary, Rev. Jonathan Goforth, who has spent forty years in China and is at present chaplain to Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the Christian general, who is leader of the Northern Nationalist forces. The younger Goforth as a boy witnessed the Boxer troubles of more than a quarter of a century ago and the subsequent fall of the Manchu dynasty.

The factor in Mr. Goforth's address which most appealed to the imagination of listeners was the sense he gave them of the immensity of China both in territory and population, and of the fact that much the greater part of its teeming millions (80 per cent. at least) are as yet entirely untouched by foreign intercourse or by the military movements and political ferments which are occurring along the coastal fringe. It is interesting to note, however, that this untouched territory is to all intents and purposes controlled by the Nationalist leaders, the Cantonese leader, Chen, of the South and the Northern leader, Feng. Imagine Canada immensely populous and civil wars going on which had penetrated only as far westward as Montreal or Quebec, with most of the conflicts in the maritime provinces and you get an approximate idea of the situation as revealed in a large map which Prof. Goforth showed his auditors.

Those then who talk of Great Britain dealing with the Chinese situation as with some small territorial mandate which had proven unwelcome, have a complete misconception of the problems which face any foreign power which has interests in China. Another misconception he sought to correct was the tendency to judge of the Chinese by working class who come to Canada,—though in the opinion of SATURDAY NIGHT they are the most honest, industrious and useful citizens. Prof. Goforth reminded his hearers that the classes which are most active politically are cultured men, many of whom have received the best education obtainable in Europe and America, and who have brought about a revolution of thought as an accompaniment of an industrial revolution which is a direct outcome of the vastly increased demand for Chinese goods which sprang up during the great war. There have apparently been so many movements, so many causes of popular fermentation in China of recent years, that the whole question of foreign relations is exceedingly complicated, and cannot be solved by speeches made in other countries by various kinds of agitators and sentimentalists with their own political axes to grind.

Prof. Goforth was able to dissipate the idea that the British were mere selfish interlopers in China. He said that nearly all intelligent Chinese agreed that the trade treaties, now attacked, had been beneficial to China. "Extra-Territoriality" he explained merely meant that British nationals were tried before their own courts, an absolute necessity, because there was no hope of getting justice in any other way. Similarly, outside control of Chinese customs had been highly beneficial to China as an alternative to the graft and corruption which had prevailed in Chinese officialdom. Under Chinese control Western merchants had been extortionately treated, but only one-fifth of the revenues so collected ever reached the Government at Pekin. Nevertheless, he favored concessions to meet the changing state of Chinese thought,—which in fact is the policy advocated by Sir Austen Chamberlain and now being given the form of action by him. Despite the complications, Prof. Goforth does not consider the situation hopeless, and naturally favors the Nationalist factions as most likely to restore peaceful and efficient government as well as better relations with foreign powers after the present Bolshevistic wave has subsided.

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The Trade Status Quo With Russia

The announcement of Sir Austen Chamberlain that Britain will not sever trade relations with Russia is not unwelcome in Canada. For the time being, owing in part to the disorganization resulting from Soviet rule, this country produces many things Russia needs, and is acceptable as a customer — on a purely cash basis of course. No stronger inferential commentary on the defects of any system of government could be forthcoming than was to be found in the fact that Russia, which naturally should be one of the greatest cereal producers in the world, was obliged two years ago to expend large sums in the purchase of Canadian flour. But so long as Russia has the money to pay, Canada is willing and glad to sell.

That Great Britain's recent protest with regard to Russian intrigues against her was made under extreme provocation, and amply justifiable is evident from the speech of the leader of the Labor party, Ramsay MacDonald, who censured the administration for delay and declared that if he had been in office a protest stiffer in substance would have been written two years ago. Mr. MacDonald added that he would have aimed at a solution through negotiation, but is clear that the inability of the Soviet government to keep faith makes negotiations on the delicate subject of anti-British propaganda more or less futile. Certainly Mr. MacDonald has no reason to love Russian influences, which have bedevilled his party and undermined his leadership. Perhaps the most interesting utterance on the subject of Russian relations came from Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who negotiated the Anglo-Russian trade agreement five years ago. In this practical recognition of the Moscow Soviet, Britain's attitude has been opposite to that of the United States, which has steadily refused recognition. Business men must have frequently wondered whether Great Britain gained anything tangible through this agreement. Sir Robert woefully confesses that she did not. The increased trade he had hoped for had failed to materialize, whereas the United States, through treating modern Russia as an outlaw among the nations had done more trade with that country, and had obtained more valuable concessions.

Nevertheless it would hardly help matters at this late day for Great Britain to withdraw recognition, and such a course would certainly fail to check the Red propaganda which is causing difficulty and annoyance in all parts of the world.

FIRST U. S. MINISTER TO CANADA

As recently announced President Coolidge decided to reciprocate Canada's action in sending a Minister to Washington by appointing an United States Minister to Ottawa. The gentleman selected is Hon. William Phillips, who has been U. S. Ambassador to Belgium and at the time of writing is still in Brussels. Mr. Phillips stands high in the diplomatic service of his country, and in view of the importance of the Canadian mission has accepted what is technically a step-down in diplomatic rank. He is a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard University. The above picture of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips was taken recently in the U. S. Embassy at Brussels.

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Quebec View Labrador Decision

Considerable resentment, the extent of which it would be idle to minimize, has been aroused in the Province of Quebec by the recent Privy Council decision in the Labrador boundary dispute. Mr. E. Theriault, Liberal M.L.A. for L'islet, has given notice of motion in the Quebec Legislature, providing for abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. His notice of motion is in the following terms: "This House is of opinion that, in view of the judicial organization of the Dominion of Canada and of our province, it is important that the appeal to his Majesty, in his Privy Council, should be abolished, and that his Majesty be prayed not to grant any more appeals in grace."

Now, the object of this motion is to evoke an expression of opinion from the elected representatives of the people of the province, and it is significant that it should be made from the Government side of the House. Premier Taschereau has always been a staunch upholder of the constitutional link with Great Britain involved in the recognition of the Privy Council as the supreme appellate tribunal. And, speaking generally, opinion in Quebec has favored the continuance of appeals to the Privy Council. But at the same time, there has now been aroused a widespread feeling to the affect that Canada has been extremely unfortunate in her experience in boundary cases, before that body. To cite but two instances —there was the Maine boundary question, some years ago, and then the Alaska boundary dispute. In both of these cases, when before the Privy Council, Canada got "the wrong end of the stick." This is a fact that is being recalled, with some heat, by the members of the Quebec Legislature just now. But how far they may be desirous of going in the direction of abolition of appeals to the Privy Council is, perhaps, another story. They are deeply chagrined at the sweeping and far-reaching nature of the decision in the Labrador case, and there is some talk of its being extremely difficult of justification on purely legal grounds. But, all the same, they have never been unmindful of all that the Imperial tie safeguards for the province, and have always, hitherto, been opposed to any loosening of that tie. Then, too, there is the temperamental conservation of Quebec—not least strong in those who are styled Liberal in a political sense—to be reckoned with. Custom, tradition, and so forth count for much more in that province than in the West, or even in Ontario.

Like all resolutions which are merely an expression of popular resentment Mr. Theriault's motion is beside the issue. Suppose Canada had already abandoned appeals to the Privy Council and suppose Newfoundland had retained them and insisted on an appeal for a declaration of her territorial rights in Labrador, what would Quebec have done about it? Would she have been willing to take up arms to retain possession of an undeveloped patch of wilderness?

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Kansas Can Now "Smoke Up"

It is now possible to smoke a cigaret in the public places of Kansas without being arrested. This coming of age of intelligence in that particular section of the United States has been made the subject of wide humourous comment, but satisfaction is nevertheless general over the emergence of Kansas from the freak state class. Until its recent repeal the anti-cigaret law was on the statute books of Kansas for twenty years. That it was very indifferently obeyed is conceded and by way of confirmation of this the Kansas City Kansan remarks:

"Everybody who uses the cigaret has been able to get it all along. Under the repeal measure the dealer can now pass out the pills across the top of the show case instead of digging them up from the junk basket and slipping them around the corner of the counter to the customer at bootleg prices.

"Whether that is a good thing or not is a matter of opinion. The cigaret fight is a point of view. It will make little difference in the situation in Kansas except to increase the visibility of the supply."

It has been said that the chief purpose of the old law was to prevent cigaret smoking by adolescents. The new law, whose introduction was due largely to the activity of returned soldiers, makes specific reference to the sale of cigarets to youths and provides jail sentences for those selling or giving cigarets or any form of tobacco to minors and for those allowing minors to smoke in places of employment, refreshment or recreation. To placate the still large anti-cigaret sentiment in Kansas certain restrictions are placed upon the general sale. Cigaret dealers must be licensed and every package must bear a two-cent tax stamp without which it is an illegal commodity. The law also prohibits cigaret advertising in newspapers, circulars, window-displays, bill-boards or in any other fashion. It is prophesied that these latter features of the law, which have come in for a great deal of criticism, will gradually be eliminated one by one until the only prohibitory clauses will refer to adolescents.

The defection of Kansas from the anti-cigaret ranks leaves only Utah and Nebraska holding thumbs down on the "coffin-nail", and while there is some effort to maintain the law in Utah, there is considerable dissatisfaction in both states over the obvious futility of enforcement and it is likely that sooner or later they will follow Kansas in the repeal of the law. And it is surely not unreasonable to hope that this particular change of attitude in the most intolerant of the American states is a result of the growing change of attitude on the part of the people as a whole toward the matter of "moral" legislation. Ingrained human habits cannot be changed by statute. A law, after all, is merely the record of a state of mind of the people. The state of mind must come first and this only as the result of social evolution. The Americans are undoubtedly beginning to realize this.

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Tercentenary of Barbados This Year

Three hundred years have passed since the "gentleman of London", John Powell, took possession of the Island of Barbados. Captain John Powell noted that the forests contained dyewoods of commercial value and set up this inscription on a tree: "James, King of England and this island." This first trip was made in 1625 when King James was dying; but his ill-fated son, Charles I., took a due interest in the newly acquired island. Barbados, strange to say, had no "natives" when Captain Powell arrived to claim it. Henry Powell, a younger brother, went out in 1627, and took with him eighty white settlers. In July of that year Captain John Powell made his second visit, bringing one hundred additional settlers. These pioneers were of a sturdy type and improved the resources of the island. Later, during the protectorate of Cromwell, it passed under Puritan sway, although the majority of the planters were Royalists. At the Restoration, Carlisle and Willoughby revised certain proprietary claims, but in 1663 Charles II. took the island directly under the rule of the Crown. The pioneers had been succeeded by sugar-planters and the holding of slaves from Africa had been introduced. The story of Barbados is one full of change and adventure; but in the background stand the stalwart figures of Henry Powell and his gallant brother, Captain John Powell. These men belong to England's band of born adventurers, men who "preach ahead of the army and skirmish ahead of the church." They were acting in the early days for a wealthy merchant named Sir William Courteen, of Flemish extraction but a born subject of the British Crown. Altogether, Barbados has had a happier history than most islands—for it is a curious fact that leaving islands out overnight has usually meant trouble for the possessors. Barbados has known a career of prosperity for three centuries, and in this year of celebration all who have known her palmy loveliness may wish for the smiling island a future of peace and progress.

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Montreal Council and the Public

Professor E. M. [illegible], M.D., Ph.D., of McGill University declared the other day that public opinion in Montreal appears to be the most feeble of any city on this continent. In this connection he referred to the Montreal Water and Power deal and the Laurier Theatre panic. As regards the latter occurrence he spoke of it as revealing a criminal disregard of the enforcement of existing laws on the part of the civic administration; but he made it clear that in expressing this opinion, he was censuring the electors, not the governors. As the Quebec Provincial Government is appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into all matters connected with the theatre disaster, it is only reasonable to hope that the responsibility for the same will be authoritatively apportioned by that body between all the parties concerned. But, as regards the Montreal Water and Power deal, we are inclined to think that, in this matter, public opinion as expressed through the medium of the Montreal Board of Trade and other bodies, showed itself commendably vigilant and alert. Indeed, had it not been for its vigilance and alertness, there would have been no reopening at all of the question of the purchase by the city for $14,000,000 of a property sold only a few weeks ago, and sold, at that time, by owners who had for years been familiar with its value, for $6,500,000. As it is, public opinion has compelled a resort to arbitration [illegible] the Montreal Water and Power Company and the City Council. That in itself is something.

At the same time, it is obvious in the peculiar circumstances of the case, that public opinion will have achieved but a Pyrrhic victory unless the arbitration is a real, honest-to-goodness one and not a mere travesty. The circumstances, as we have said, are peculiar. There is the Montreal Water and Power Company naturally desirous of getting at least the $14,000,000 for which it agreed to sell its property to the city. There are the members of the executive committee of the council and those aldermen who have followed their lead with such docility, who are on record to the effect that the city will get a fine bargain at $14,000,000. Naturally, the arbitrator appointed by the Water and Power Company will work for the company to get at least that amount. But what of the arbitrator appointed by the city? What motive will he work for? That is the crux of the matter. And the answer surely depends on the personality of the arbitrator appointed on the city's behalf, at this writing he has not been appointed. If public confidence is to be retained, he will have to be a man of recognized ability, reputation and independence. Such a man should be able to insist on the selection of a man of similar calibre as third arbitrator.

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade has put the situation in a nutshell—and a very awkward situation it is, in more senses than one—as follows: "The arbitrator selected by the city should be [illegible] one who is absolutely fearless and independent, otherwise the council feared that the arbitration proceedings would be subject to criticism, because the city appears to have been fully convinced that the property is worth $14,000,000 or more —in fact, its own engineers seem to be committed to the statement that the property would be a good buy at $15,000,000—and the Montreal Water and Power Company has fixed the price at $14,000,000. These two arbitrators"—i.e., the one appointed by the company and the one appointed by the city—"if appointed in the customary manner would be in a somewhat absurd position —the one representing a group willing to pay $14,000,000, the other appointed by a company which has actually sold for $14,000,000. They, in turn, appoint a third arbitrator." Comment on such a situation is superfluous, except the obvious comment that the city's arbitrator, if the public mind is to be in any way reassured, over the whole extraordinary proceeding, will have to be one of outstand-

ing ability and recognized as a man without fear and without reproach. In any case, and at the best, the arbitration may be a "head-I-win-tails-you-lose" affair. For a clause in the letter of President Stobo, of the Montreal Water and Power Company, offering arbitration, reads: "This offer is, of course, made without waiver of our right to compel the city to take over and pay for the property under the terms of the purchase already agreed upon." If this means what it would seem to mean—that the company can claim $14,000,000 if it does not like the amount that the arbitrators may fix—then those who regard that figure as out of all reason may well cast about for other means to prevent the city from being saddled with its "good bargain."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Conservative Convention

Editor, Saturday Night.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly grant me space to make one or two observations on the subject of the proposed Conservative Convention adversely commented on in your issue of Saturday last.

Summed up briefly, your position seems to be that there should be no convention or general meeting of the Conservative party during this year for the following reasons: First, the King Government, being firmly established in office, should be given an opportunity to develop its policy or policies before the Conservative party makes any decision as to its future organization or leadership. Second, this being the Jubilee year of Confederation, political controversy should be avoided.

Dealing with the second point first, if the holding of a Conservative convention necessarily means partisan activity and strife through the constituencies, your position in that regard might be well taken, but reflection will, I think, show that no such situation is likely to develop. There will be some activity for a short period amongst supporters of the Conservative party, but no reason on earth exists why anything of a partisan character should develop. No more so than in the case of the Banquet recently tendered to the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice by the Liberals of the City of Toronto, or to the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Liberal or Conservative Associations.

The first position you take, however, raises an entirely different question, resolving itself into this: Can the Conservative party in justice to itself and the country remain dormant or cease to function while it awaits the development of policy or policies by a government that in the light of its own record of the past is likely to change its policy or policies from day to day just as political necessity seems to dictate? What, after all, is the Conservative convention being called for? Is it to lay down a policy or fix the principles that will guide the party for the future? Not at all. True, the convention is likely to pass resolutions on a variety of subjects such as organization, the development of a sound and [illegible] party [illegible] and matters of detail in relation to current political events but the principles that have guided will continue to guide the Conservative party. They were laid down by the great founder of the party, Sir John McDonald and the brilliant group of pioneer statesmen with whom he was surrounded. They constitute the very [illegible] stone in the foundation upon which our National [illegible]. They constitute the very [illegible] and woof of the whole National fabric of this young Dominion. They never were and never will be more clearly [illegible] than by our great leader of the [illegible] years, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in a series of [illegible] put on the records of parliament during 1925 and [illegible] two recent [illegible] by a substantial majority of the [illegible] on each occasion.

The proposed convention has one and only one real purpose, namely the selection of a successor to Mr. Meighen. [illegible] will be secondary. Had the members and senators of the present parliament decided to choose Mr. Meighen's successor in the same manner as leaders have [illegible] no convention would have been [illegible] that they would have [illegible] a convention will choose but [illegible]. They decided on a convention in order [illegible] of the party might be represented in the [illegible] leader. Whether they acted [illegible] is not now a matter for discussion. The one [illegible] being largely immaterial. [illegible] Then, is it fair to the party, is [illegible] is it fair to the acting leader that [illegible] in that position indefinitely? On [illegible]. One cannot go into details in a [illegible] during the Jubilee Year of [illegible] that the party whose principles and policy [illegible] should completely efface itself or [illegible] cannot express itself with [illegible] public policy that may arise [illegible] with the full authority of [illegible]. This observation in no [illegible] No man in Canada has [illegible] for the Honorable Hugh [illegible] but his position is an entirely [illegible] until the method of final [illegible] and his colleagues in parliament [illegible].

[illegible] of a political character. [illegible] people in this country [illegible] of the results that [illegible] to maintain a sound, Canadian [illegible] and industrial lines. They [illegible] is coming that our very [illegible] depends on the course we [illegible] and they believe that the [illegible] every crisis of our [illegible] the party that will give us safe [illegible] that is ahead.

With [illegible] outweighing all others, I [illegible] Conservative party would be [illegible] past, but even more to the [illegible] earliest reasonable date definitely [illegible] who its leader is to be, and from [illegible] to maintain its place as the greatest [illegible] force in the political life of this country.

Yours truly,

Geo. H. [illegible]

[illegible] 1927.

The Wish Not to Live

Dr. Rudolf Urbantschitch, one of the leading [illegible] specialists on the continent, declared in a [illegible] of Vienna that the "wish not to live" had, as a [illegible] become a "world-wide disease." It has [illegible] to do with poverty, he declares, for the real *taedium vitae* is to be found less among the rich than among the poor or middle classes. In his lecture he prescribed for those suffering from this disease which is almost as deadly as influenza." Here is the cure:

Concentrate on your day's work, though there be but one hour of it, without allowing any thoughts of anything else to interfere.

Take a volume of any classical work (in your own language), and study twenty pages per day.

Go in for an hour's sport daily, or ten minutes of physical exercises at an open window.

At night think over what you have done during the day, or, better still, write up a diary every evening.

Believe in yourself, live for yourself, act according to your own judgment, and not that of others.

Cultivate a belief in the fatalism of Schopenhauer, and cease thinking of and regretting what cannot be altered.

"Try this cure for a fortnight," Dr. Urbantschitch advised his audience, "and you will find that, instead of being a pessimist about life you will become a firm believer in it."

BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL AT SHANGHAI
The foreign section of the international city is very handsome, and the above monument erected since the Great War is a striking feature of the Esplanade which skirts the harbor.

Winnipeg Postal Strikers Demand Their Old Jobs Back

Agitation by Men Who Automatically Fired Themselves in General Strike of 1919 for Re-instatement and Re-imbursement

By F. C. Pickwell

LAST spring Saturday Night called attention to a well-defined rumor that the Ottawa Government planned to re-instate and reimburse certain Winnipeg postal employees, who participated in the memorable revolutionary "general strike" of 1919. The then Post-master-General claimed that the information was far from true, and that the cabinet members were not in favor of such a course. While it was hoped at the time that this semi-official version was correct, the matter was permitted to stand and await developments. Meantime governments changed, and the present administration was returned with an unharassed working majority, independent of a few nominal supporters of revolutionary leanings. It is therefore amazing to find that the original information is still very much to the point, and that strenuous efforts are now being made to accomplish re-imbursement and re-instatement.

News despatches state that the present Minister of Labor, Hon. Peter Heenan, favors this course, and is becoming insistent for prompt action, and that the Winnipeg members in the House of Commons are "sympathetic." Two are straight radical members—one even a member of that famous strike executive, a la Lenin; and the other stepped into the breach with editorial and oratorical inspirations when "the cause" was becoming hopeless. The other two Winnipeg members naturally hesitate to offend a strong voting force. The hard battle fought by Winnipeg citizens in 1919 is forgotten. Backing up this element is a Winnipeg political barrister, who is credited with being assured of a commission of at least fifteen per cent. if the two hundred thousand dollars which it is estimated will be required to re-imburse the strikers is forthcoming.

The Winnipeg strike was a tragic affair, inspired largely by a radical element, affected with "Moscowitis," who took advantage of openings in organized labor during war-times. Like many other organizations the postal employees in Winnipeg—and at other points later, on a sympathetic plea—cast in their lot with the radical "revolutionists." The leaders had no concern at the time for constituted authority, the public interest, or ruin of many Winnipeg business firms. Some boasted about taking over plants and overthrowing "capitalism." They tied up the mail service, and refused to play any part in keeping a highly necessary public machine in motion. Refusing to return, after ample notice, the postal employees were dismissed. Faced with such a condition, the only alternative of the postmaster was to instal a new organization. This was done, in face of most strenuous opposition tactics by the strikers and former employees. The citizens generally co-operated, were patient, and in time an entirely new staff was organized and restored order out of chaos.

When the strikers realized how badly they had been duped by a radical and irresponsible executive, out to destroy capitalism and constituted authority—which even double-crossed its followers in the end—they quite naturally blamed everybody but themselves, and soon clamored for mercy at the court of public opinion. Since most of the new postal employees, who had meantime made good, were returned soldiers, and entitled to even more public sympathy, the government could not in justice discharge them to make room for those proven disloyal. Eventually, a political compromise was agreed to by which any strikers could be taken back, as vacancies occurred—on "compassionate" grounds, graded the same as new employees, and second only to returned soldiers.

Many have since returned under those conditions. Some took up other lines, but only about ninety out of four hundred are back in the Winnipeg post office. The two hundred thousand dollars demanded *less fifteen per cent. for legal advice and co-operation*, would go to re-imburse those re-instated to make up for loss of salary, and place them in original good standing. There is still no "compassion" for those three hundred still out of service and up against it in a lost cause. Many of the former strike executive are now members of parliament, and have nothing to worry about. Practically all strikers taken back are now receiving higher salaries than before 1919, so have no real grievance, while over 300 co-conspirators receive no consideration at all—unless some opening may occur. Many, no doubt, would now have trouble meeting the required qualifications.

The whole procedure is a very serious matter, and is being treated altogether too much from the point of view of individual and selfish lobbying interests. It would also set a most undesirable precedent in connection with the public service in 1919, treated with such contempt by dangerous radicals, whose schemes were defeated largely through the combined efforts and sacrifice of Winnipeg business men and citizens generally.

About one month before the 1919 general strike the Winnipeg postal employees reached an amicable understanding, and so had no grievance. When they decided to join forces with the radical dictators, the action was so resented by several of their own union officials that they resigned in protest. General re-instatement would legalize the right of postal workers to strike any time they see fit, with promise of subsequent re-instatement and financial reward. To re-instate those still out it would be necessary to discharge the returned soldiers and others who proved loyal during a lamentable crisis, and have since rendered faithful services.

Commenting upon the latest developments the Winnipeg "Free Press" recently made, in part, the following editorial observations: "The present proposition involves very serious considerations. The money cost is the least of these, though two hundred thousand dollars is not a sum to be dispensed from the public treasury unless an extremely good cause can be made out of it. The policy behind any general re-instatement is one with very extensive implications; and is not to be lightly adopted. This is certainly not a matter of departmental routine, to be setled upon the basis of ex parte representations made by highly interested persons. There is public interest here which needs to be regarded.

"Publicity in this matter is much to be desired. We suggest that the Government make public the case which has been presented to it in support of the proposed action, thus making it possible for the statements, claims and recommendations to be subject to careful scrutiny. It is the business of the Government to thoroughly inform itself on the merits of this proposal before taking action which it might afterwards regret; and the quickest way to get this information is to give the public the arguments for the proposed action which have been submitted to it."

Nova Scotia's "First Things"

By Harriet E. James

AN ONTARIAN once remarked to me, "You Bluenoses know how to blow your own horn." I answered, "It is well we do, as there are few others to blow it for us." This article is not, however, for that purpose, but in looking over some data concerning our little Province, and finding so many things that were first used or inaugurated in Nova Scotia, it occurred to me that others might be interested in hearing of them. Much more could be said about each item which might prove wearisome to my readers. I have got as correct information as possible, some of which was rather hard to obtain, but written history will confirm most of it.

1. The first British settlement in Canada was formed at Halifax in 1750 when Earl Cornwallis convened the first Canadian Parliament. It consisted of 22 members. "One of the first acts framed was for the proper keeping of the Sabbath, with fines for non-attendance at Church, where police patrolled the immediate neighborhood to prevent looseness and brawling."

2. The first Protestant Church in what is now Canada was St. Paul's Episcopal, Halifax, opened 2nd September, 1650, built of sound oak and white pine brought from Bosten and paid for by the British Government. To this main building two wings have been added. This old building is of unusual interest and with a seating capacity of 2,000, has today a good congregation for each Sabbath service. As a means of protection the exterior has lately been covered with fireproof material. It stands in the busiest shopping district of the City. "Spreading her wings like a Mother brooding comfort over her chicks and is mellowed by the memories of near 200 years of service. Inside it is dark and cool and as your eyes grow accustomed to the dimness they will travel up the long aisle to the chancel where the light from the high old windows picks out the faded colors of many a gallant battle flag. Against the ceiling hang the hatchments of men famous far beyond the bounds of Canada. On either wall stretch long lines of memorial tablets, crowding one upon another, the names upon which might form a roll-call of Canadian History. The great scroll with the names of her men who fell in France has been placed in the vestibule, so, from threshold to chancel this ancient church is full of memories and glory." (Dent's Canadian History Reader). In the vault beneath the building there lies under a wooden urn one Susan Hardy, wife of Captain Hardy into whose arms Nelson fell at Trafalgar. In this Church were baptized 112 slaves of Sir John Wentworth, Governor of Nova Scotia, from 1792 to 1808. In passing I may add that "Lady Wentworth once wrote her husband then in Boston to buy for her there a nice boy for her own use".

3. First daily newspaper in Canada began publication as the "Gazette" in 1752 and still runs as a leading daily under the name of the "Halifax Recorder"—a sheet of unquestioned good repute.

4. First university in Canada established by Lord Dalhousie in 1841, now Dalhousie University of honorable history.

5. First Government House in Canada built at Halifax of frame and other materials brought from Boston. It was a one story building surrounded by hogsheads of stone and gravel on which small pieces of "ordnance were mounted for its protection". The present building was erected in 1800.

6. First Public Gardens in Canada were laid out in Halifax 1753, and now cover seventeen acres. These are very beautiful, said by travellers second to none of their size on the continent.

7. First dockyard in Canada established in 1758 at Halifax. In that year the fleet assembled here which carried the troops to Louisburg. Amherst commanded the troops, his first Lieutenant being James Wolfe, hero of the plains of Abraham in 1759.

8. First Sunday School in Canada is claimed by the little town of Lyons Brook, Pictou County, though St. Paul's, Halifax makes a similar claim.

9. The first foreign missionary sent out by any British Colony—Dr. John Geddie, who sailed with his wife for the New Hebrides from Halifax in 1849.

10. The first mill for grinding wheat in Canada built at Port Royal by Champlain in 1607. Water power.

11. The first man to bridge the Atlantic with steam ferry was Samuel Cunard, merchant of Halifax.

12. The first steam railway engine to operate in British North America, was the "Samson"—first of its kind on the continent—ran at Stellarton, Pictou Co., in 1839. At that date it was of deep interest and a marvel to all beholders as something surprising and novel. Today it is interesting as an antique, compared with the giant type locomotives which haul our tremendous trains over the rails of the continent now. The frame is of wood, twenty (20) feet long. Total height ten (10) feet without the stack, which mounts four (4) feet along the frame.

For some years the "Samson" passed through many hands for various uses, and was lost, but has, after long search, been found in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in good preservation. Efforts are being made by Nova Scotia government to have it returned to its native province.

13. The first complete health caravan in America. There has been something of a similar nature in one of the Southern States, but not so comprehensive nor so fully equipped. This was undertaken for the purpose of bringing Health Helps to the more isolated parts of the Province, and was financed largely from funds left over from money subscribed from all parts of the world, after the Halifax disaster in 1917. Twelve motor cars carrying doctors and nurses, tuberculosis specialist with apparatus and supplies for medical, dental and minor surgical work, left the city in the summer of 1920 in two divisions, going in different directions. This picturesque, gypsy-like caravan, yet so ungypsy-like in its modern vehicles, went winding its way through the beautiful Province by the Sea, for eight weeks.

A Sucker in Need of Succour

I RECEIVED an introduction to a salesman whose loquacity
Was evidently greater than his love of strict veracity.
Skillfully he played upon my gullible rapacity,
Telling me a story of a goldmine, whose capacity,
Was infinitely smaller than his treacherous mendacity.
Eagerly I listened to his promises splendiferous,
Completely subjugated by his eloquence auriferous.
With lying ambiguity he praised my perspicuity,
Omitting any mention of my cerebral vacuity.
I dreamed about the riches which would speedily accrue to me,
Blissfully unconscious that a bitter blow was due to me.
My yacht would be constructed of the very best mahogany,
And daily I would bathe myself in water of Cologne.
I'd navigate the waters of the noble River Amazon,
With diamond-spangled saxaphone and purple silk pyjamas on.
I'd spend my days in pleasure somewhat frivolous and flighty;
In the evenings I would worship at the shrine of Aphrodite.
A man becomes a sucker when congenital stupidity
Is actively allied with his acquisitive cupidity.
My waking was pathetic, as the goldmine was synthetic,
And my visions of prosperity entirely hypothetic.
The moral to be drawn from this confession of inanity
Is: "Never let your caution be supplanted by your vanity."
When philanthropic strangers offer riches allegorical,
Just meet their propositions with refusal categorical.

Patriarchal

THE interest in the 93rd birthday of Dr. Forrest Browne, the patriarch of the Church of England, has apparently exceeded the reputation which he enjoyed as a Don at Cambridge. On one occasion a party of American visitors was being shown over parts of Cambridge by a guide. "You have shown us many colleges," said the spokesman of the party. "But what we want to see is the University of Cambridge!" Just then the guide saw Dr. Browne walking quietly across the lawn, and, with a wave of his hand in the direction of the don, exclaimed: "That is the University of Cambridge."

VISCOUNT GORT, V.C., FOR CHINA
Viscount Gort, V.C., who has spent the greater part of his life in the Grenadier Guards, one of the Officers of the Shanghai Defence Force, (Guards Battalion). Viscount Gort won his V.C. in the Great War.

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MONTREAL—SOUTH SHORE BRIDGE PROGRESSING

Residents of Montreal and the surrounding territory are eagerly looking forward to the completion of this immense work, which will provide another much-needed link between Canada's chief city and the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. For many years the famous Victoria Bridge has been inadequate for the constantly growing traffic, and the public has thereby suffered great inconvenience. Construction of the new bridge, a portion of which is shown above, is being energetically pushed forward under the direction of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, but owing to the size of the project, is not expected to be completed for another two years. The view shown above is from the south shore towards the docks, warehouses and grain elevators of Canada's greatest port.

Hon. Robert Rogers

Conservative, Yesterday, Today and Forever

By V. M. Kipp

ELECTION follows election, governments come and go, policies, leaders and issues all may change, but the simple political faith of the Honorable Robert Rogers never has been revised. He is one of the last of the Old Guard, many times disappointed but never disheartened. His belief may be summarized very briefly: All Liberal governments are inherently bad; all Conservative governments are beneficent edifices erected by the Almighty for the welfare and enlightenment of mankind—there should be no compromise with Liberals or Liberalism in any shape or manner—elections are not won by prayers. Liberals, in his opinion, may pay their taxes and perhaps all of them do not beat their wives, but in public affairs they are not to be trusted. He would let them live, because there is always the hope of making useful Tories out of them, but beyond that he is not very sure that justice should be tempered with mercy.

On this uncompromising doctrine Bob Rogers has made for himself a place of no inconsiderable importance in Canadian public life. He sits in his little Winnipeg office manipulating many wires, and to his hotel when he visits the cities of Eastern Canada go many distinguished men who are glad to avail themselves of his political wisdom and his sophisticated experience. He belongs, of course, to the days before the War, when politics was half of a man's life. He saw strenuous times in the service of Sir Rodmond Roblin in Manitoba, though he had gone to Ottawa before the smash which sent Sir Rodmond into political oblivion. He broke with Sir Robert Borden on the question of forming a Union government in 1917, and gave up his portfolio of Public Works. Anything which a Union government could do well a Conservative administration could do better, he said, and because that was his conviction he went out of office and out of Parliament. He sat in the brief Parliament of 1925, and last year again met defeat. He never approved fully of Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the party, his doubts arising probably from the fact that Mr. Meighen was a member of the Union government and Premier, for the first time, under its auspices. But to him the Party always is greater than its leader.

***

POLITICS, to Mr. Rogers, is a game, the best game in the world. It is his great interest in life. He still plays under the rules of twenty years ago and, according to those rules, he plays fairly. Sir John A. MacDonald is his hero, and the Conservative party exists to protect and defend the historic policy of Protection. There is no ground for argument, according to his viewpoint, on the merits of a protective tariff, and so no ground for compromise or conciliation. Therefore it is absolutely and unquestionably vital to the welfare of Canada that the Conservative party be restored to power and maintained in office under leadership which will admit of no quibbling on the tariff. There have been times when his methods have been questioned, and Bob Rogers used to be called the "Minister of Elections" when he wielded the authority of the Public Works Department, but that was the way the game was played in the days of his prime, and if the public end does not justify the political means he never has become aware of the fact. He does not "say it with flowers."

It is the fashion to suppose that Mr. Rogers' day is done. In ten years he has sat in Parliament for one session, and he is 63 years old. He knows now that never will he lead his party in Canada, probably never again hold a portfolio, and perhaps not again will he sit in the House of Commons. We suspect he does not much care. He is quite content to work behind the scenes. Certainly he once hoped to sit in the chair of Sir John, but the days of his personal ambitions are passed over. The younger generation does not know him, and is inclined to distrust his advice because of the fearsome reputation given him by political foes. But the older men of the party appreciate his shrewdness and his political sagacity, and through them he has his hold on the inner circles of Conservatism. He is a very real power behind the throne.

Mr. Rogers is exceedingly practical in his politics and has no little skill as a strategist. He never would have blundered into the morass which engulfed the Conservative hopes last year. He wants to choose his weapons, and has no fancy for letting the enemy force the issue. In the choice of a party leader this year he sees an opportunity for retrieving mistakes and regaining lost ground. In that choice Bob Rogers is going to have a good deal to say, although his efforts may not be paraded with banners and music. There are still many who believe in the traditions of the Old Guard and who regard him as their natural leader. To him they will look for guidance, and they will get it. We do not know where his favor lies, but he will have a formidable support to throw in some direction. Stranger things have happened than that the selection made by the Winnipeg convention in October will rest in his hands, and if it does the Hon. Hugh Guthrie will not be the man. Mr. Guthrie was not only a Liberal but a Liberal-Unionist.

PURCHASED FOR NATIONAL GALLERY

The above portrait of the noted Canadian writer, Major C. G. D. Roberts, is the work of the distinguished painter, Allan Barr, and attracted much attention when exhibited at the Royal Canadian Academy last autumn. It has lately been acquired by the Trustees of the National Gallery at Ottawa as a permanent possession.

A Loss to Liberalism

ALWAYS alert throughout his career, Captain Wedgwood Benn who is resigning his seat on joining the Labor Party, has made a special mark in the present Parliament as the most sprightly and aggressive of Liberals. Although he is in his fiftieth year, he looks much younger, and he has the ardor of men half his age. The pluck that won for him French and Italian, as well as British honors in the Great War, is shown by Captain Benn in the political sphere. His little figure, intense with vitality, is ever ready to spring into battle. A thorough partisan, acting too much on the maxim that it is the duty of an Opposition to oppose, he has made many a daring dash on Ministers, and especially against the Home Secretary. There is no giant whom he fears to engage, not even Mr. Churchill. In some ways like Mr. Healy, with a quick eye for an opportunity, his speeches are clever and caustic, and his vivacious raillery amuses the House. His fault is that he is too impetuous and vehement, and I think he has never quite recovered from the strain of the war. He is like one of Dickens's characters, "always in extremes, perpetually in the superlative degree." He can be as fiery on a point of procedure as on a question of fiscal policy. Frequently he makes a hit, but sometimes the argument and the laugh are turned against him. If he draws a rattling retort he accepts it with a smile that is almost cherubic, and with an air of arch surprise in his lifted eyebrows. A stranger in the gallery looking at Mr. Lloyd George and Captain Benn would not have detected the difference between them on the question of party leadership. There was no apparent strain in their relations. They were often in conversation, and nobody enjoyed Mr. Lloyd George's sallies more than the member for Leith. In all quarters Captain Benn is personally liked. While his attacks on the Government have delighted the Socialists, who often consulted him, Conservatives appreciating his pluck—although excessively displayed in the Parliamentary arena—have treated him good humoredly. His war record and his engaging manner secure for him personal friends even among political opponents.

The Passing Show

A TIMELY PROTEST

The public's taste in drama is
Without a single doubt depraved.
And Fame and Fortune are soon his
Who writes of folk so ill-behaved
Their wanton attitudes on sex
All moral-minded people vex!

A frankness that another age
Would turn in very horror from
Is let pervade our modern stage,
And with their plaudits and their gush
The multitudes throng in the doors
And noisily demand encores!

And while the drama proper lies
Forgotten in the throes of death
The public views with avid eyes
With eager face and bated breath
The tales of bawdry and of vice
That no one could consider nice!

Oh, for a Wordsworth to proclaim
This Age's Sin, forecast its Doom!
When thousands from a play of Shame
Are turned away for lack of room!
(This is the truth of which I write—
For I was turned away last night!

* * *

ROGUES' GALLERY

Next on our list is Mr. Bunggs. You surely know him. He is the man who always says "hear, hear" at public lectures. When the speaker cries "I point with pride to our splendid young manhood and womanhood", Mr. Bunggs exclaims in brackets like this ("hear, hear"). When the speaker shouts "The Younger Generation is going to the dogs!", Mr. Bunggs exclaims in brackets like this ("hear, hear"). And likewise when the speaker thunders "I think it will be a fine day to-morrow"—but why go on? Enough has been said to indicate why Mr. Bunggs has a place in our gallery. ("hear, hear")

* * *

The Chicago Tribune in making satirical reference to the remark of a Canadian that Canada might annex the United States, points out that a certain appearance of fact is given to such a possibility by the alignment of various of the American states with Canada against the Chicago diversion of water. It might be indicated, on the other hand, that Chicago is slowly annexing Canada, gallon by gallon.

* * *

And that refers to water, let alone whiskey.

* * *

HALF-HEARTED ODE TO SPRING

Oh, Spring's the sweetest
Time of year,
And human hearts well
Hold it dear!—

But there are drawbacks
To its bliss—
The pseudo-poesies
Like this!

* * *

A suburb of Chicago is to be named Lake City. So they've diverted that much.

* * *

Still, the old-fashioned sofa solved the problem of parking space.

* * *

It is marvellous what a hold this craze for publicity will get. Kansas has repealed its anti-cigaret law.

* * *

The trouble with the modern flapper is that she will dance anything but a baby on her knee.

* * *

THESE RABID FANS

"Why, I can hear nothing but static!"
"I know, but it's from Los Angeles!"

* * *

TO BELINDA

On Acquiring A New Spring Bonnet

Belinda, in your brand-new bonnet
You are the fairest on the scene,
Shakespeare wrote his grandest sonnet
To a lady less a queen!

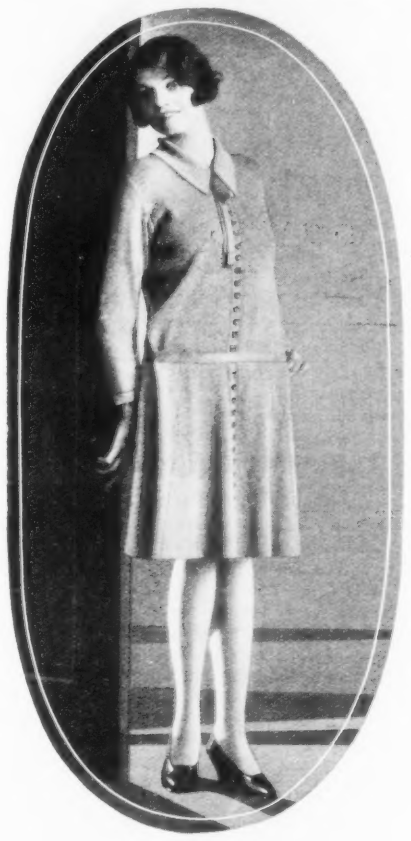
If my verses do not capture
All his bliss (forget his skill)—
Sweet, could you expect such rapture
When you send to me the bill?

It looks almost as if the millennium were around the corner. The police of Lynn, Mass., have been armed with thermometers to see that apartment houses are furnished with heat of 68 degrees.

* * *

You will usually notice that these people with an idea that is worth millions are generally willing to sell it for a couple of dollars.

Hal Frank



Chic—

To-day, hosiery is an all important item in the wardrobe of the smartly dressed woman. That is why so many women select Monarch Silk Hosiery. Its exquisite appearance and fine quality ensure freedom from all hosiery worries.

MONARCH Silk HOSIERY

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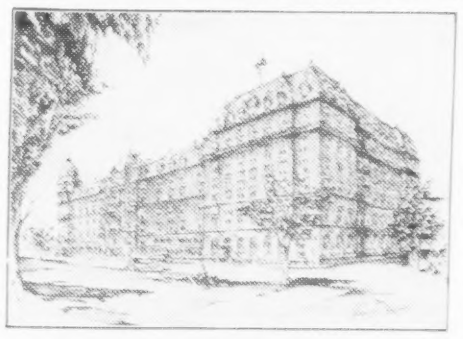

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THE division on the budget showed that the government has a comfortable control of the House of Commons, its majority being twenty-three. It expected more, but it was only by a last minute manoeuvre that it secured as much. Mr. Dunning had put Saskatchewan and Manitoba Liberal Progressives in something of a hole by his announcement to the effect that the ministry had no radical intentions in respect of the tariff, and some of them might not have found it possible to line up at the direction of the whips had not Mr. Robb smoothed over the difficulty by a reassertion of the Liberal Party's low tariff faith. That gave the desired loophole. Apart from the Conservatives, only the militant Progressives and Laborites in the southeast corner of the House stood out against the budget, and even two of them went with the majority. The final stages of the debate consisted mainly of bids for party leadership on the part of the Conservatives and attempts of Liberal-Progressives to excuse themselves to their constituents for lending countenance to Mr. Dunning's definition of the administration's fiscal policy. Mr. Guthrie, in what was perhaps the best speech he has delivered in his twenty-six continuous years in parliament, justified the confidence of those who placed the leadership of the Opposition temporarily in his hands. He is not an inspiring speaker, but he impresses his audience with his air of sincerity and his obvious concern for the country's well being. He made it abundantly clear that the Opposition does not approve of the government and its course—not because of what it is doing but because of what it is failing to do. Mr. Guthrie's indictment was that the ministry was wanting in initiative, resolution and courage, that it was failing to make any attempt to grapple with the problems of the nation. With the brand of stability supplied by the government the Opposition leader had no sympathy whatever, being unable to see that in its six years in office it had done anything to further the interests of the country, which was making no progress. He was especially emphatic in urging upon the government the desirability of a freight rates adjustment that would take into account geographical consideration and assist the western and eastern provinces to market their [illegible] products in central Canada. In this connection he made a straightforward pronouncement of the Conservative Party's support of the demand of the Maritimes for a full implementation of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, deploring the failure of the Minister of Finance to make any provision to that end in the budget. Incidentally he took occasion to reassert the fiscal policy of his party as being that of a reasonable and adequate tariff for the protection of all classes of the community but not a high tariff. He appealed to Mr. Dunning to refrain in the future from misrepresenting Tory policy in the West, but the Minister of Railways [illegible] that he had no intention of changing [illegible].

THE most interesting phase of parliamentary activity during the week has been the blockade of the bill for the renewal of the Georgian Bay Canal Company's charter. The piece of legislation promoted by the Sifton interests was introduced by Mr. Chevrier, the member for [illegible], [illegible] called it by the time-honored [illegible] a sort of the House in the hour allotted for private bills on Tuesday and Friday. Sir George Perley [illegible] in this connection [illegible] the House to an interesting history of the canal [illegible]. The Conservatives [illegible] to any [illegible] for the construction of a Georgian Bay canal [illegible] to the conveyance of [illegible] development rights under the charter. They [illegible] are more interested in [illegible] power rights than in constructing the canal [illegible] to have [illegible] granted to the [illegible] of Montreal [illegible] for the extension of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Company [illegible] remains to [illegible] is holding up all other [illegible] the Conservatives have decided to let the [illegible] committee, and an effort will be made [illegible] to revise the charter in such a way [illegible] privileges. To that effect [illegible] to proceed with [illegible] but will not be [illegible] the power resources of the stream. These resources are estimated to have a potential value [illegible] dollars.

A [illegible] the Commons passed [illegible] which was rejected [illegible] in a minority [illegible] there was considerable [illegible]. The expectation is that [illegible] get through this time. Hon. [illegible], Minister of Labor, had charge of the bill [illegible] to call on colleagues [illegible]. Mr. Forke got along more [illegible] the re-appraisal of soldiers' lands. This [illegible] of eleven thousand soldier settlers [illegible] a readjustment of the financial arrangements [illegible] they secured land from the government. Under the soldier settler and the government's land settlement [illegible] the revaluation of the lands [illegible] be made by an arbitration committee. It is figured that if all land values covered by the bill were reduced [illegible] the cost to the country would be in the neighborhood of ten million dollars. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the soldier settlers are entitled to the refund, and anyway the expenditure of such sums does not disturb the parliament. A similar amount is being provided for the acquisition of new ships for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the National Railways' branch line programme calls for an outlay of some nineteen millions.

AS MR. TASCHEREAU of Quebec observes Canada is unlucky in boundary settlements. Twice the United States has got the lion's share in the striking of boundary lines, and now Newfoundland has carried off a prize of some 110,000 square miles that Canadians had been led to believe belonged to their Dominion. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Labrador case gives to the Ancient Colony territory on the mainland beside the coast of the island itself. The property is chiefly valuable for its pulpwood and water powers. It is interesting to recall that Canada could have secured a clear title to the territory back in the nineties for a consideration of about six million dollars. And a little earlier Newfoundland itself might have been incorporated in the Dominion for the outlay of some fourteen or fifteen millions. Mr. Cahan of Montreal, asked the government in the Commons if it had any thought of attempting to secure the Labrador land by purchase, but of course no definite reply was forthcoming. It seems to be felt that if any such move were made it would be up to Quebec to provide the money, since the territory would go to that province. But the price now would be a very much larger sum than six millions, and the likelihood of the Taschereau government putting up the funds is altogether remote. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council did not arrive at its decision in favor of Newfoundland without a vast amount of study and the weighing of evidence, and the extracts from its verdict so far published indicate that the Ancient Colony presented a very strong case.

SOME measure of legislation is forthcoming at the demand of western provinces for the more effective regulation of stock flotations. The western demand is one of long standing, the prairie provinces being desirous of securing control of corporations operating within their boundaries. In the present situation they have no jurisdiction over companies operating under federal charter, and in recent years a number of such companies have failed with heavy losses to prairie investors. The matter comes under the department of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Rinfret has promised to do something about it. If he finds that the federal government cannot conveniently transfer its authority to the provinces he will tighten up the regulations of his department and provide something in the nature of a "blue sky" law for the protection of the western investors.

MR. MACKENZIE KING, who has been taking a holiday at Atlantic City in the company of Senator Wilfrid Laurier McDugald, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, is returning to Ottawa this week, and it is thought that he will bring with him the outline of a measure for dealing with the demands of the maritime provinces. With the budget out of the way, there is no good reason for deferring this legislation, and as it is likely to be the subject of extensive debate the government will desire to have it disposed of as early as possible. The Conservative Opposition has made it clear that it is supporting the eastern provinces in their claims for the carrying out of all of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, but it is practically certain that the government will not go nearly as far as that. No doubt the ministerial mind reasons that if the Maritimers were to secure all they want now they would be liable to forget the occasion for gratitude before the next election, and that the better policy is to "string them along". One of the principal concessions to be granted this session probably will have to do with encouragement to the coking industry in the use of Nova Scotia soft coal for the production of domestic fuel. Legislation to this end has been promised by the Minister of Interior for the last two years.

THE Commons spent an interesting day in a good-natured discussion of a resolution presented by P. A. Seguin of L'Assomption to the effect that in appointments to and promotions in the civil service preference should be given persons having proficiency in both French and English. Objection was taken to the proposal by a couple of Ontario Orangemen, but the debate was mostly of a harmonious and illuminating character. In the end the resolution was dropped. A number of other resolutions dealing with the civil service are before the House. One of them provides for the return to the jurisdiction of the civil service commission of several hundred positions that the government restored to the patronage system by order-in-council. It comes from the Progressive corner of the chamber. The ministry has a number of reasons to advance in opposition to the proposal, and it is not likely to succeed. Another move is for the appointment of a director of the civil service, and still another calls for the creation of a central purchasing department to have charge of all government buying. A government measure changes the name of the Department of Customs and Excise to that of the Department of National Revenue, so that to this extent at least the customs service is being reformed.

ONE gratifying result of the strengthened position of the government is its disinclination to further interfere with the Railway Commission in its administrations of freight rates matters. The Privy Council has just rejected two appeals from western provinces for such interference. It has refused to order the commission to make a separate case of Crow's Nest rates as demanded by Saskatchewan and Alberta, confining its action to the issuance of instructions to the commission to reach the matter as soon as possible. Also it has dismissed the application of British Columbia for permission to prosecute the directors of the Canadian Pacific for failure to lower freight rates from Calgary to Vancouver in accordance with the provincial government's interpretation of the Railway Commission's judgment granting Crow's Nest rates to west-bound traffic. It is manifestly in the interests of the country at large that there should be a minimum of governmental interference with the commission.

Tributes to "R. L. S."

THE cottage in the Adirondack Mountains, not far from New York, where Robert Louis Stevenson once lived and wrote part of "The Master of Ballantrae," has been acquired by the Stevensonian Society of America, who have made of it an "R. L. S." shrine, filled with reminders of his life. The United States has at least one other memorial to Stevenson erected in a place which is reminiscent of some weeks which he spent under very different circumstances from his happy days in the Adirondack country. This memorial is in the centre of San Francisco's Chinese quarter, where "R. L. S." found lodgings after the journey described in "Across the Plains." A stone pedestal supports a bronze model of the *Hispaniola*, the famous ship of "Treasure Island," and the inscription reads simply: "To remember Robert Louis Stevenson." San Francisco is proud of its connection with Stevenson, and this little monument is as much a shrine as the newly acquired cottage in America's Eastern mountains.

Did Whistler Whistle?

A MID-WESTERN newspaper in a tribute to the late Joseph Pennell, writes J. W. N. (Philadelphia), stated:

"Mr. Pennell was a personal friend of the late James MacNeill, whistler."—*Christian Evangelist.*

Judicial Politeness

MR. H. T. WADDY, the London police magistrate who has just died, was so polite that he always addressed prisoners as "Mr." There must be times, however, when the man in the dock must find politeness on the bench a trifle incongruous. One recalls the story of Baron Graham, who, when pronouncing sentence on a batch of prisoners at Newgate, omitted one man's name. As they were about to leave the dock an official called Graham's attention to the oversight. The prisoners were brought back, and the judge said gravely to the man in question: "I sincerely beg your pardon, John Jones," and sentenced him to transportation for life.

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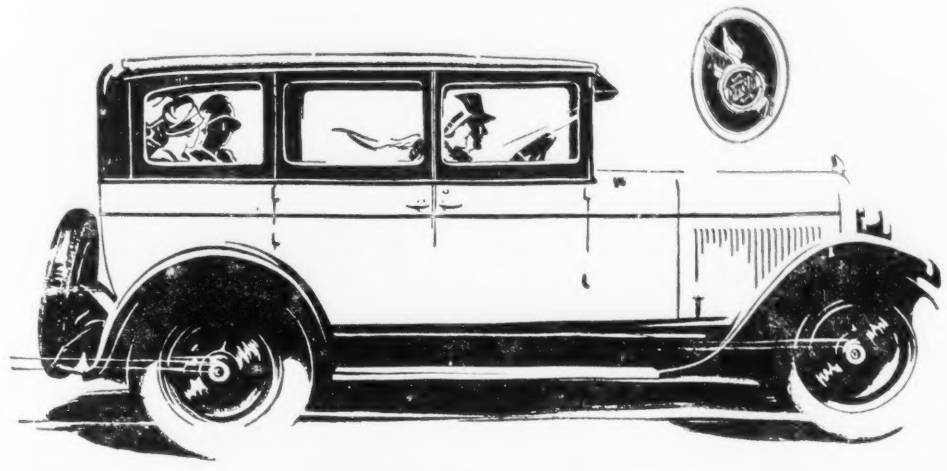

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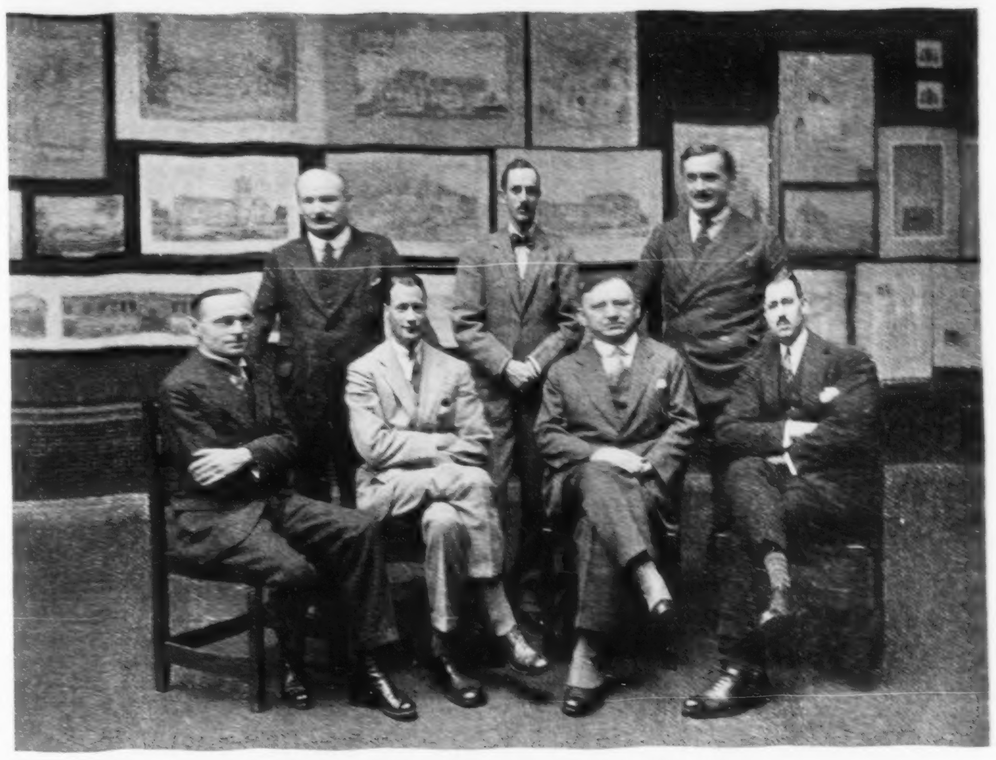

PROPAGANDISTS FOR CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE

The "Diet Kitchen Group" which organized the recent big exhibition in Toronto and which have been making themselves heard in various ways. Standing (Left to Right): John M. Lyle, Mackenzie Waters, C. Barry Cleveland. Seated: William Somerville, Martin Baldwin, A. H. Gregg and A. S. Matthews.

Canada's Architectural Movement

"The Diet Kitchen" School and Its Propaganda for the Art

By H. M. Ridley

AN EXHIBITION, unique in the annals of Canadian art history, held captive the imaginations and interest of many visitors to the Art Gallery of Toronto during February. Never before were so many of the arts gathered together at one time in these halls of beauty. The connecting link was the architectural one. It is claimed by the Architects responsible for the holding of the Exhibition that an isolated art does not exist, but that all the artistic products of civilization fit into the architectural scheme of things. Who can gainsay the truth of this? Take furniture, fabrics, silverware, metal, glass-work—to name only a few of the 101 allied arts—and each of these stands in relation to some kind of architectural setting.

Naturally enough, this truth was given emphasis in an exhibition of which the originators were Architects. Many Canadians may not be aware of it, but a new school has come into existence within the last year. This school designates itself "The Diet Kitchen School of Architecture," and the name arose in this wise: About a year ago, a little group of leading Architects, members of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, met every day at the Diet Kitchen on Bloor St., Toronto, for lunch, and it was while thus convivially engaged, that they began to discuss ways and means for making Canadian Architecture and the allied arts better known. Soon their discussions had crystallized into definite plans and a definite movement,—and the "Diet School of Architecture" quite naturally evolved. There is a "Group of Seven" in Painting, and curiously enough, this new group by chance consists of seven. The members are John M. Lyle, W. L. Somerville, Martin Baldwin, A. S. Mathers, Eric W. Haldenby, Bruce H. Wright, D. Mackenzie Waters and C. B. Cleveland.

These men realized that the Canadian public was strangely apathetic in regard to the work of Canadian architects and Canadian craftsmen,—that while the work of Canadian architects and craftsmen was held in high regard in Europe, it frequently suffered in Canada through lack of appreciation and support. It occurred to them that a Pan-Canadian exhibition of Architecture and the Allied Arts at the Art Gallery, with contributions from European and United States sources, might serve a three-fold purpose; (a) to educate our people by actual demonstration of the work of Canadians; (b) to exhibit the work done for commercial firms by Canadian craftsmen who otherwise have no opportunity of becoming known as craftsmen; (c) to stimulate our craftsmen to greater efforts by the comparison of their work with the products of the master craftsmen of other countries.

With the object of arranging for such an Exhibition, a committee, with Mr. Baldwin as Chairman, was formed, and the Directors of the Art Gallery were approached. The reaction of the directorate was at first unfavorable—such an unheard-of exhibition seemed to be too much in the nature of an experiment. Soon, however, the "sweet reasonableness" of the proposition prevailed, and the result was an Exhibition that proved to be the most popular one ever held at the Grange. In two weeks 29,000 people visited the Exhibition. Already, as the direct outcome of it, many orders have been placed with architects, designers, and craftsmen for future work. The experiment, in other words, was an unqualified success.

"I pity that man or woman who has no cultured background," said Mr. John M. Lyle, in the course of a stimulating address on "Canadian Architecture", delivered at the Art Gallery in relation to the Exhibition. "The man who gets no enjoyment out of books, who does not appreciate good music, or the theatre, or pictures, or sculpture, or architecture,—there is no *joie de vivre* for him, the whole panoply and beauty of life is passing him by. He goes through life with but a fraction of the possibilities of his nature realized.

"In the 17th and 18th centuries there was very great interest in Architecture and the Allied Arts, and a very great deal of real knowledge of the subject was displayed by the layman; but that interest suffered a decline during the Victorian era, and almost up to 1920. In the last few years, however, a very great awakening has taken place in France, Great Britain, and the United States, and is now getting under way in Canada. But in Canada we still attach too much importance to the purely utilitarian. Typical of our attitude, is our indifference to the work and personality of men who in Europe would be acclaimed as master-craftsmen, engineers, and architects.

"Take the unique engineering feat accomplished by Mr. Herrick Duggan of Montreal, Engineer in Chief in the construction of Quebec Bridge. This bridge, having a span of 640 feet, weighing 6,000 tons, was raised from scows in the St. Lawrence river to a height of 150 feet and placed in position—a feat never before attempted. If Mr. Duggan had been living in England he would, in all probability, have been knighted, or if he had been living in France, he most certainly would have been decorated with the Legion of Honour. In Canada—Oblivion.

"Or take such achievements in architecture as some of our great hotels, the Chateau Frontenac, the Chateau Laurier, the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotels, all essentially Canadian in the design, possessing the beauty which characterizes them; or great public buildings no less Canadian in character, like the Sun Life Insurance Company of Montreal, the Herald Building at Calgary, the Parliament Buildings at Regina, the New Union Station at Toronto, and I say the Canadian architect who was responsible for such works that are worthy to be accounted among the best, and he is frequently so acclaimed abroad."

Mr. Lyle quotes with pardonable pride the opinions of foreign critics in regard to the work of Canadian architects. "I will here give a brief summary of some of these opinions.

The Right Hon. Lionel Earle, in his address at the opening of the Exhibition of Dominion and Colonial Architecture, in London, England, stated: 'Especially in Canada, but also in the Dominions, there have been erected within recent years magnificent houses and towns which, I believe, compare favorably with anything that has been done during the same time anywhere.'

The English architectural press, in selecting examples from the Dominion and Colonial Architecture Exhibition, featured Canadian Architecture almost to the exclusion of all other exhibits, describing it as 'undoubtedly the most interesting and inspiring.'

A distinguished Scottish divine, Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Sclater, toured Canada about a year ago and in writing his impressions of Canada remarked that of all the achievements of the Canadian people, the outstanding one was her architecture, her achievements in this line being far greater than those in painting, sculpture, music, the drama or in literature.

The Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett, Dean of Chester, last summer made exactly the same statement, declaring that in his opinion the nobility of our architecture was the outstanding achievement of the Canadian people.

As a practical demonstration of the estimation in which Canadian architecture is held, stands the fact that at a world-wide competition staged in New York last year, in which the work of architects from Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada and the United States was shown, Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph were awarded the Gold Medal for scholastic work with Hart House. When one considers that this building was awarded the prize over such magnificent architectural groups as the Harkness Memorial at Yale, or the splendid buildings at Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, the citizens of Canada should feel justly proud of the achievements of her architects.

"The Diet Kitchen School of Architecture" has as its avowed object the dissemination of exact information in regard to the merits of Canadian architects and craftsmen, because it believes that the Canadian public stands in need of just such information.

"After all, the greater part of our lives is passed in relation to Architecture and the allied arts, such as furniture, fabrics, metal and glass work," said Mr. Lyle, "and therefore the public should be vitally interested in them even from the purely utilitarian point of view, for the success of our architects and craftsmen will in turn re-act on the public in the form of improved contrivances for physical comfort. But the development of the aesthetic side of our nature which such an interest would stimulate is not less important. No country that calls itself civilized can ever become great without a soul, and if we took away from our civilization what might be called the intangible things of life, we should lose some of the greatest traditions that we of British stock prize so highly."

Bobby

GIVE me a friend with a simple heart,
Attune to the music of joy,
Life an adventure, each playing his part,
Impulse the compass, desire the chart,
Steering his course with a whimsical art,
The name of my friend is Boy.

Present supreme, the future unknown,
Never a worry or care;
Exploring a wonderful world of your own,
Treasures undreamed of, you found them alone,
Guard them, they'll vanish when once you are grown,
Vanish, you know not where.

Perfect contentment is your today,
Dreaming that dreams come true;
Live in your wonder world while you may,
Sail little vessel bright, happy and gay,
Far over your ocean of dreams away,
And I will go sailing too.

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MUSIC *and* DRAMA

Visit of British Choristers

The enterprise of the National Council of Education in bringing to Canada a group of the finest British choristers, accompanied by several of the ablest authorities on British music, to sing and lecture in all parts of this country was one of the most magnificent educational ideas that has yet been forthcoming from that highly beneficent body. In many centres the demonstrations of the glory of ancient British music as well as the charm and dignity of later compositions have been a revelation. Even in Toronto, which ranks first among the cities of North America in its acquaintance with British music past and present, audiences had something to learn from the interpretations and from the discourses that have been an auxiliary feature of the tour. The Toronto visit on March 6th and 7th was indeed a most remarkable series of ovations. Not even the young conqueror of the Catalina Channel created more traffic congestion than did the British choristers at various hours of the day on Sunday, March 6th, when they sang at St. James' Cathedral in the morning, the Metropolitan (United) Church in the afternoon, and St. Paul's (Anglican) Church at night. At their secular concert in Massey Hall on Feb. 7th one of the largest audiences ever seen in that auditorium was present and many unable to obtain admission were turned back in the rush.

The ensemble consisted of twelve boys from the Choir of Westminster Abbey under the direction of Sydney H. Nicholson, Mus. Bac., organist of that historic religious pantheon; and nine adult choristers, "The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle," under the leadership of Rev. Edmund H. Fellowes, Mus. Doc., one of the most renowned of contemporary musical scholars. The Windsor Castle singers consisted of three male alto, three tenors, and two basses, and with the twelve boy treibles from Westminster Abbey, they constituted in many respects the most efficient and highly trained choral ensemble that has been heard on this continent. Steeped to the inner tips in tradition, perfectly blended and beautiful in tone, it would be difficult to imagine a finer edge of expression than they attained in many difficult numbers; for their attack, diction and phrasing were in most instances flawless. The only ensemble which could be compared with them was the authentic Vatican Choir, originally trained by Perosi, heard here two or three years ago. It would be an exaggeration to say that the performances of the British singers excelled in quality and technique the renderings of the music of Palestrina, Vittoria and Perosi that were heard on that occasion but since the more recent offerings both sacred and secular were based on our own traditions, and dealt with musical epochs in the history of our race, they were naturally more interesting.

In ecclesiastical surroundings the British choristers are naturally deeply impressive, but removed into the secular atmosphere of Massey Hall the visitors were equally authoritative and enthralling. In the six sacred works selected for that occasion, three centuries of British ecclesiastical music was most summarily presented. The first group consisted of works of the Tudor period, the great flowering time of British song, when, as Dr. Fellowes explained, no man was supposed to have achieved a liberal education unless he had mastered sight singing,

SIGMUND FEUERMAN
Celebrated violinist, appearing with the New Symphony Orchestra next Tuesday afternoon.

and when the science of choral composition reached heights never since surpassed. The works sung were Orlando Gibbons' "Hosanna to the Son of David"; Byrd's "Justorum Animae" and Weelkes' "Gloria In Excelsis." All these composers, endowed with glorious devotional and imaginative qualities, and perfect skill in adapting music to words, have already been made familiar through our own choral organizations; but the thrilling tonal quality, the exquisite finesse and distinction of the British choristers gave them a new and fuller meaning. A most interesting anthem was a work by Maurice Greene, an almost forgotten English composer of the first half of the eighteenth century, "O Clap Your Hands Together." Coming from a period when British church music had entered on a long period of decline, this composition was surprisingly fresh and moving in its appeal. The nineteenth century offerings of a sacred order were "God is a Spirit" by Sterndale Bennett, and "Glorious and Powerful God" by Charles Villiers Standford, two men who had a great deal to do with restoring the artistic prestige of British music and the results of whose labors are being felt everywhere to-day.

In the secular part of the programme the nine Windsor Castle choristers gave a brief and well varied programme of part songs performed by Royal Command some eighteen months ago. The two most interesting and difficult numbers were "Fantastic Airs," by Thomas Weelkes, one of Shakespeare's immediate contemporaries, and reputed to have been his boon companion at the Mermaid Tavern. They were entitled "The Nightingale" and "Since Robin Hood," both very quaint conceits, difficult to sing, and in the rendering exquisite examples of well-blended, flexible tone. The rest of the group consisted of a typical Glee by Beale and numbers by Hatton, Lee Williams and Hatton. The full ensemble sang two of the loveliest examples of the Elizabethan Madrigal, Wilbye's "Lady When I Behold" (rated by some as the finest work in this form) and Morley's better-known "My Bonny Lass She Smileth"; and later a modern group by Stanford, Pearsall and Elgar. The Elgar number was "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," in which the diminuendos were notably lovely. The boys rendered two part songs, Stanford's "This is the Way" (Brahmsian in treatment and feeling) and Ireland's "In Praise of May," a unique example of the ancient madrigal in modern guise. Among the solos, Albert Watson, a tenor with an individual style of rare distinction, gave a notable interpretation of Handel's "Where'er You Walk," and Dr. Fellowes, a violinist of considerable accomplishment, played a Sonata in B minor by Purcell, whose works for the solo violin were very few and almost unknown.

Altogether this concert, as indeed all the appearances of the British choristers, have been of a nature to awaken widespread interest in the vitality of the British musical tradition.

Hector Charlesworth

The Night-Hawk A Sex Play at the Princess

The subject of lost youth has always engaged the attention of a mankind that has reconciled itself to growing old only of necessity. In a day when facts were few, human fancy played at will with the gratifying conception of a fountain of eternal youth in which once bathing the aged would regain forever their youthful bloom and vigour. In this matter-of-fact era, however, when we have become conscious that the world is not a garden of faeries but quite an ordinary methodical sphere in which cause and effect rule, and two and two make four and not a goblin's knapsack, men turn to the things of nature that lie at hand to achieve the heart's desire, and of late, certain Viennese surgeons have come into prominence by reason of their attempts, in monkeying with what are described in a delicate ambiguity as glands, to restore vitality. It was inevitable that such a thing should sooner or later engross the attention of the novelists and dramatists, and Gertrude Atherton, several years ago wrote a novel called "Black Oxen," which had to do with a lady who having gone long past her prime was restored to the spirit of a flapper by such an operation.

In the recent welter of sex-plays on Broadway, when every department of sex, however peculiar, was exploited in the name of dramatic art, it was further inevitable that this same diverting topic should come into prominence and there have been several plays appear with it as their theme. One of these is "The Night-Hawk," still running in New York and which a fair-to-middling road company is presenting at the Princess Theatre this week. It is akin in a fashion to Gertrude Atherton's novel in that its heroine, in this particular case, however, "a sporting girl," to use her own description, having been told by her doctor that she is "burned out" and will be dead in two years if she doesn't engage in a profession other than the oldest in the world," persuades him to give her the gland treatment on the promise that she will "go straight."

It is a play that has no literary or dramatic value whatsoever and was obviously written to capitalize a current sensation. All the acts take place in Doctor Colt's consulting room, and of them it may be said that the second act is the most agreeable in that one can laugh at its humorous episodes, which verge largely on the farcical without having an attack of conscience. The first act is very crude, though not frightfully shocking in its discussion of sex matters, and leads one to suspect that the author got all his data from the pseudo-scientific sex magazines that throng the book-stalls. Mazie Buck, the sporting lady in question, is introduced, and after many frank comments about herself and her profession, finally persuades the doctor to give her the treatment. The second act is six months later and Mazie is shown to have decidedly improved. She is no longer the prematurely worn-out "hag" but a coy young demoiselle of a somewhat flapperish behaviour. Despite her promise to the doctor she simply cannot resist making love to men, including the doctor, and he tells her that her only salvation is to find some decent young fellow and marry him and settle down. She picks on the doctor's kid brother, a callow youth emotionally uncontrolled, who cannot resist any beautiful woman.

The third act becomes highly dramatic, when the doctor discovers that his brother plans to wed Mazie and has been "borrowing" money from the bank to keep her in the meanwhile. It is here that the insincerity of the whole play becomes most manifest when Mazie becomes heart-broken over what she has done to the boy and in a "hokum" ending promises the doctor that she will go to her brother's farm in Kansas and live a good girl forever after. Whereat he kisses her on the brow and wishes her God-speed.

While the dramatist in revealing the character of Mazie let her get entirely out of hand, and while his play employs every cheap theatrical device, he has nevertheless constructed it with a clever simplicity (there are only five characters that come and go) and the piece possesses a crescendo of excitement. The result is therefore an interesting play, although decidedly in bad taste. The subject-matter is not one that should be used for purposes of laughter.

Grace Valentine as Mazie gives a good characterization as that hard-boiled person and turns her lines with excellent effect. Hopper Latchley as the doctor gives a sincere performance, and Charles McCarthy as the kid brother and Nellie Leach as the doctor's assistant, are acceptable. Laura McVicar is splendid in the incidental role of a bibulous Irishwoman.

Mrs. Hayes

MR. GEORGE ARLISS
The eminent actor who returns to Toronto in one of his greatest characterizations, "Old English", in the stage play of the same name. He will appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of March 14th.

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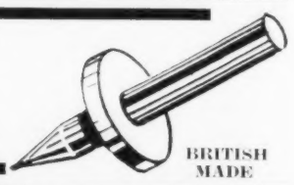

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Evlyn Howard-Jones' Fine Recital

The visit of Mr. Evlyn Howard-Jones, the eminent English pianist, to Toronto is an event of the first importance, and considering with this the splendid impression he made on local audiences in his appearance here last season, it was surprising that there was not a larger turn-out at his recital in the Margaret Eaton Hall on Thursday of last week. The term of "classicist" has been applied to Mr. Howard-Jones, and it is an applicable term. He is first and foremost the scholar, the musician, with a passion for authenticity in form and fashion that makes his work so highly appreciated by fellow-artists. And combining as he does with this, a manipulation that is magical in its fluency and an inherently poetical temperament, he becomes the chamber pianist par excellence. He is not orchestral in his effects, although achieving a grandeur of tone that many regard as its better substitute; his playing is best described as of the purely pianistic order and to lovers of the piano nothing finer can be said.

For his program in Toronto Mr. Howard-Jones presented a Bach group, a Beethoven group and a Brahms group, as well as four pieces by modern composers. His playing of Bach, in this instance the Passacaglia, the Prelude and Fugue in C sharp major and the Fuga Alla Giga was fascinating in its revelation of rhythm. In his perfection of balance and the artistry of his phrasing he made Bach enchanting once more, and his performance compared well with that of that other English pianist heard here recently, Mr. Harold Samuels. The Beethoven group comprised solely the various movements of the Sonata Op. 2, No. 3, composed by Beethoven when he was under the influence of Hayden and still experimenting. While not to be compared with the later works in which his genius was fully revealed it has sufficiently a promise of the Beethoven to be to make it quite interesting, and needless to say Mr. Howard-Jones brought out every attraction of melody and form it possessed.

In the various Brahms numbers the Scherzo in E Flat minor, the B Flat Intermezzo, the Capriccio in C sharp minor, and particularly his Waltzes, the pianist's delicacy of touch and impeccability of rhythm were never more apparent, and the result, enhanced by the refinement of his interpretation, was most refreshing music. The modern group was distinctly diverting. Ravel's "Le Gibet" is highly pictorial in a bizarre fashion made impressive by the constant intoning of one sombre bell-like note. It is quite an experience. The second number was Debussy's fantastic "Masques" and the concluding numbers, John Ireland's "Amberley Wild Brooks," depicting the scene of the title in a turbulent and strangely attractive manner, and Arnold Bax's "Burlesque," a droll and roguish conceit obviously modern. And all played with a vast sympathy by Mr. Howard-Jones.

* * *

New Symphony Orchestra

At its recent twilight concert the New Symphony Orchestra gave an excellent reading of Franz Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," and indicated that it is holding to the improvement in tone and decision noted at the previous recital. The popularity of "Les Preludes," composed around 1850, is not to be wondered at. It is intended as a musical translation of life, and the restraint and meditative nature of its expression are highly poetical. Developing as it does the thought that life is but a series of preludes to the song of death, it gives the composer ample opportunity in depicting the major episodes of existence to revel in a variety of emotion and he suggests the mysticism of creation, the joy of love, the thrill of combat, and the contentment of simple peace in appealing fashion. The orchestra seemed quite in the mood of its subject and rendered this minor epic quite satisfactorily. Its final number, the Prelude to Act III of Lohengrin, was given in conventional but effective style.

The guest artist with the New Symphony at this concert was Mr. Evlyn Howard-Jones, of whom we have already spoken. He chose to play Beethoven's G major piano concerto with the orchestra, and it was a rarely delightful performance. The concerto is the product of Beethoven's most fruitful period and is richly musical. The first movement, the Allegro Moderato, while unpretentious, is essentially melodious and of a kind that found in the delicacy and poetry of Mr. Howard-Jones' touch a perfect revelation. The solo work in the second movement, the Andante, was of a similar gentle nature, although more emotional, and was effectively contrasted with the vigorous solemnity of the strings. A lively rondo giving both orchestra and piano opportunity for splendid display concluded the concerto. This concert touched the high-water mark in the New Symphony's season.

* * *

Toronto Conservatory Trio

The second of the three recitals this season by the Toronto Conservatory Trio on Tuesday of last week was decidedly interesting in that it presented a program made up entirely of works by three British composers, Eugene Goossens, and two who have been associated with the musical life of Toronto for many years, Dr. Healey Willan and Leo Smith. If one expected a conventionality in the compositions of Dr. Willan and Mr. Smith, one was agreeably disappointed, for in the former's Trio in B minor and in the various songs of the latter one discovered the touch of the authentic composer and music indeed of a high order which would appear with distinction on any program.

The Trio in B Minor is of a strongly modern flavor, and the Largo movement without any preamble astonishes and exhilarates one with its untamed vigour, possessing a fervour not usually associated with the largo of the copy-book. The Fantasy is more restrained, expressing itself in terms of quieter beauty and entirely cerebral in its stimulation of the fancy. The Scherzo is a bit of rhythmic roguery that is vastly appealing, going into a stirring finale that resultingly concludes the work. It is an exceptionally meritorious composition and an exacting piece for performance, was played with splendid spirit and precision by the Conservatory Trio (Alberta Guerrero, Frank Blachford and Leo Smith). Leo Smith's songs reveal him as a composer of deep feeling and imagination, and one has rarely heard lovelier settings from the point of view of pure song than his to Swinburne's "A Ballad of Dreamland" and "The Heavenly Bay (The Guernsey Roundels)." These were sung by Miss Myrtle Hare, possessor of a rich and unforced contralto, with a simplicity and lack of artifice that permitted each melody to reveal its full nobility. Lovely, too, were the settings to three of Duncan Campbell Scott's poems, "Echo," "Spring Night" and "A June Lyric," and the two sacred songs, "God Who Created Me" with Henry Beechine's lyric and G. K. Chesterton's "Behold Thy King Cometh Sitting on an Ass's Colt" were quite impressive.

The Goossens work presented was his Trio, "Five Holiday Sketches"—"In the Hills," "By the Rivers," "The Water-Wheel," "The Village Church," and "At the Fair"—which gives ample evidence of this brilliant modern English composer's ability to describe the varying scene in ravishing musical phrases. The execution by The Conservatory Trio of these was all that could be desired. Regarding their entire performance of the evening one was decidedly impressed with the clever work particularly of Mr. Guerrero at the piano.

Hal Frank

BENNO RABINOFF

The phenomenal young violinist and pupil of Professor Leopold Auer, who will be heard in Toronto at the Margaret Eaton Hall on March 16th.

AT THE Women's Musical Club in the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall last Thursday afternoon, Madame Grace Smith-Harris repeated her delightful lecture, "Romantic Miniatures," and costumed attractively in the mode of a century ago introduced her audience with charming informality into the lives of the four romantic composers, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and Chopin. The association in her lecture of these by anecdote and episodes from their lives was cleverly contrived and the result was over an hour's fascinating intimacy with these great musical figures. Madame Smith-Harris gave added appeal to her recital by playing various of these composers' works, including Schubert's "Moment Musicale," a Chopin Nocturne and Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood" with a delicacy of touch and a refinement of sentiment that made her playing very attractive.

* * *

A RECITAL of great interest was that of the accomplished French organist, Louis Vierne, who was heard at St. Paul's Anglican Church on March 1st. While possibly not so striking in the perfection of his technique as Dupre, the strong sense of color and rhythm that underlie his playing gave his performance a wider appeal from the human standpoint. In the French School and in his own works he excelled and seldom has a clearer, steadier and at the same time more tonally brilliant reading of the Widor Toccata been given here. The splendid reception that M. Vierne received in Toronto leads one to hope that he will return again soon.

(See Also Page 26)

George Arliss Talks on Public Taste

"It always amuses me," says George Arliss, "to hear people talking about what the public wants. If a producer really knew what the public wanted, his fortune would be made overnight. My own idea is that the public never wants any particular type of play—it seems nonsense to say that the public doesn't want costume plays any more or doesn't want war plays. I think the public wants any kind of a play that is a good play, the only kind of a play it doesn't want is a poor play.

"So many plays are written with every other purpose apparently in the author's mind excepting the purpose of entertainment. I don't mean by entertainment necessarily loud laughter. Anything is good entertainment that takes one's mind off oneself and one's affairs, and absorbs and relaxes one for the time being—that is why bridge is such an excellent entertainment.

"Then, too, I think a theatre ought to have quantities of crimson and gold in it! One ought to feel that he is off on a holiday the moment he steps into a theatre—and this is rather difficult in some of these new 'arty' theatres.

"I believe in suggestion, instead of literal photographic methods which have crept into the theatre of late, particularly in these sensational plays which have made such a storm. It is not necessary to spell out an idea in words of one syllable in order to make clear the meaning. If, for instance, a playwright wishes to create a 'tough' character, if he is an artist he will not find it necessary to give that role nothing but oaths and vulgarities, to speak—there are other and more subtle methods of delineation, and they are more effective in my opinion. Furthermore, I do not believe the public really wants that sort of thing."

* * *

TWO attractive productions by the English players at the Empire Theatre have been "Lavender Ladies," which ran last week, and "In the Next Room," which is continuing this week. The first is an English play which had not been seen heretofore in Canada and is a charming comedy dealing with the conflict of old and new ideas. Two old ladies who live in an old-fashioned village by the sea are visited by their niece, an extremely modern young person who has acquired all her father's ideas which he revealed in his novels, advocating free love. How she comes to change her attitude is revealed in a play in which comedy and sentiment are delightfully interwoven. Miss Blyth Daly scored in the role of "April Clear," the young niece, and Eugene Wellesley was excellent as her father. In the roles of the lavender ladies Miss Audrey Ridgewell and Miss Anne Carew were happily cast. It was a performance, indeed, that set a high standard.

"In the Next Room," the play this week, doesn't pretend to be anything other than a thriller. It has been seen before in Toronto and concerns itself with the events that arise out of the theft of a valuable cabinet in the home of a collector of antiques and the substitution therefor of a fake cabinet. Before the mystery has been solved several murders take place. The piece has been built for thrills and is given a satisfactory presentation by the company, among whom Miss Blyth Daly and George Le Guere are prominent in the excellence of their portrayals.

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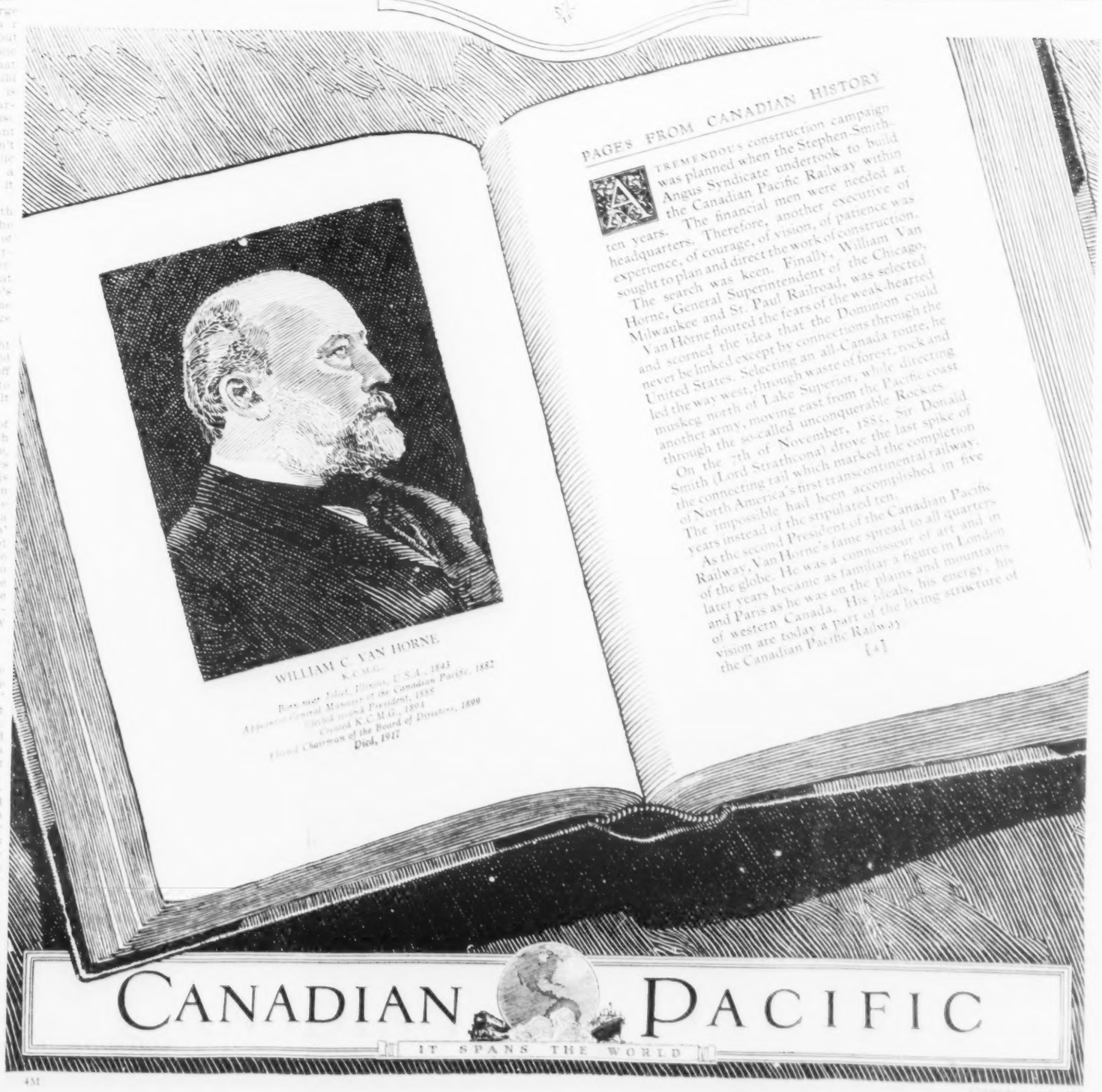

4M

"Swift"

BY THE death of Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill a quaint and interesting political figure disappears for ever from the scene. The present generation of politicians hardly knew him, but for some 30 years he was a striking personality in the House and the wonder is that he did not make more of a mark. Perhaps that was because he was such a bundle of contradictions. A noisy and vehement interrupter, and yet one of the greatest sticklers for Parliamentary forms. Violent, and even rancorous in his attacks, and yet one of the kindest-hearted of men. A mine of information, especially on constitutional questions, an indefatigable reader of Blue Books, and yet unable to turn his knowledge to the best account. He was frequently a thorn in the side of his Nationalist colleagues for he never modified his interruptions to suit the exigencies of the political moment, and his vociferous cheer when the news of Lord Methuen's capture was announced had something to do with Lord Rosebery's repudiation of Home Rule. "Swift," as he was always called, had his own explanation for this jubilant, but unfortunate, outburst. He had long been campaigning against Lord Methuen because he considered him to be an incompetent officer who had been retained too long in command, and his jubilation was intended to signify his satisfaction that incompetency had met with its desserts rather than delight at a Boer success. Noisy and turbulent as he was he hardly ever came into actual conflict with the Chair, so great was his respect as a Constitutionalist for the rules and authority of the Speaker. It was an amusing sight to see him in the Lobby after he had been unusually turbulent in the House, explaining, with innocuousness beaming in his eye, to the very people he had been attacking, that his vituperative adjectives were all intended in a Pickwickian sense, and his explanations were always accepted by his opponents. Somehow or other Swift, however extravagant his language or behavior might be, always had the goodwill of the House. In appearance he was ungainly and almost painfully ugly, with a ragged beard surrounding a protuberant jaw. He was very sensitive about his looks and the faintest reference to the Zoological Gardens would throw him into a paroxysm of anger. He had a good deal of solid work to his record. It was he who secured the now abrogation of flogging in the Navy, and the modern rule that a Company directorate and a Ministerial appointment cannot be held together was the outcome of his agitation.

A Village Wireless Supply

IN HYTHE, near Southampton, a little out-of-the-way village on the borders of the New Forest, there has been in operation for some months past what might be called a "wireless supply station." The proprietor of the only wireless stores has set up a wireless receiver, from which double wires run to numerous houses—some as far as half a mile from the station. Those householders, for a small weekly charge, receive wireless programmes daily, without any trouble in tuning in and care and upkeep of a receiver, and what is of much benefit to the general community—a marked decrease in local oscillation. Each subscriber pays the usual license fee of £1/5. The service is giving general satisfaction.

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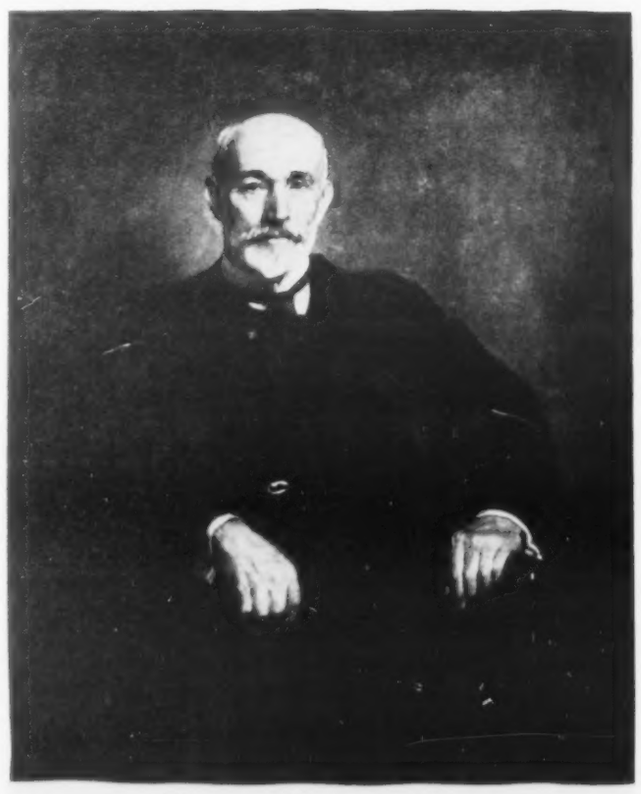

CANADIAN EDUCATIONIST HONORED

The above able portrait of Dr. N. C. James, of the University of Western Ontario, (London, Ont.) the work of Wyly Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto, was recently presented to the University by the graduates in arts. Dr. James has been connected with the University of Western Ontario for over thirty years as head of the Department of German and was for many years provost of Western University before it was reorganized under the new name.

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Understand Other Fellow's Viewpoint

John Galsworthy's Creed of Tolerance

By Irma Kraft

THERE is a tolerance about John Galsworthy as definite in his personality as it is in his writings. It is a characteristic of his manner, of his bearing, and so it was that we came to discuss it not long ago in his home at Grove Lodge, Hempstead. It seems superfluous to emphasize a trait already so well known, but it became, in this instance, the basis of an interview which involved much of his work, including "Old English", which George Arliss is acting.

The man who wrote "Old English" and "The Forsyte Saga" evolved a personal philosophy, vastly interesting. And this philosophy must carry him over into the creation of characters as widely different as Lord Miltoun, Courtier Bala, John Soames. But it is in the person of "The Stoic" as George Arliss portrays him in "Old English" that one catches a gleam of that vast tolerance underlying everything John Galsworthy does or writes.

It is this tolerance with life which animates and stimulates him, and which popped out briskly into our conversation over the tea-cups. I had been asking him why he did not 'do' the 'Forsyte Saga' into drama; it seemed to me teeming with play values, and could be done into a series of plays which would thrill his admirers with joy. He dreamed awhile and then observed....

"But this Saga can go on, as no play does....on and on ... as life itself. Fleur will have much yet come into her life. The things which lurk only in printed page... the qualities which no one can inject into drama ... the tolerance which must animate life."

"Meaning the sympathy with all things?"

"Just that...." my host remarked, "sympathy and toleration. An insight into motives, making allowance for conditions, a realization of obstacles."

"And yet your Old English had little tolerance with other people's viewpoints?"

"Right. In that lay Old English's failure. Because of his lack of tolerance he could not understand his daughter, his business associates.... his friends. It was because of this lack of tolerance of other people's viewpoints that he got into the morass which ended him. He could not see their way of thinking. And it was because of this very lack of it that I intended to emphasize the need of it in our every day lives."

He mused awhile, then thought aloud again.

"It seems so simple to me, the comprehension of another's viewpoints. My detractors say I can write on all sides of a question. Perhaps. And some day it may prove fatal. But there are all sides. Don't you think? The greengrocer with his troubles—they are just as real to him as the capitalist's and he has his philosophy. The sweated worker, whose days and nights turn into a jumble of 'pants by the dozen'....all real to him, these problems so foreign to the rest of the world. But how dare we impose our philosophy upon him.... philosophy only born of our own individual conditions?"

"If we all had that view there would be no labor problem," I suggested.

"Now you've struck it. The crux of the labor problem, I believe, lies in the very phase, the understanding of another's viewpoint."

"It may come in the millennium," I sighed. "In the meantime we've got capital and labor to understand. When you see things so very tolerantly, doesn't it become increasingly difficult to take sides?"

"But must we take sides?" Galsworthy queried. "Would there be so many sides if everybody tried to reach the truth?"

"Nature herself takes sides," I said. "The strong against the weak. The survival of the fittest. Aren't you yourself afraid of seeing all sides of a question equally well? What becomes of your theme—the drama of your contention?" I was thinking of "Fraternity" which had left me perplexed and "The Patrician".

"In a measure you are right." Galsworthy stared dreamily into the fire. "My audiences would be far happier if I settled things for them. Everything. But how can I? Dare I, to any one? The best we can do is to present the question as it is—just as it is. Landowner and laborer, capitalist and sweated worker, each has his claims, his philosophy, his life. So will I present it with all the skill within my power. All can do no more. It must not hold a brief for justice until some divine power has shown us what justice is. Use all our artistry to show it living, breathing. Its lights and shades, claims and portions. Present the case with skill and art, the heart, and then leave it, gently, to its fate."

"To do its own work?"

"Precisely. If it is well enough presented, it will."

He continued to talk with fervor. Of life today, its injustices, abuses. Labor conditions which torture his spirit. The passing of the English aristocracy; the flavor of the patrician which is passing and which will soon be naught but memory. All of life seem focussed, crystal clear, within his vision. He sees it with clarity and with a profound toleration which weighs and balances and judges not.

FLORENCE EGAN

A young California violinist of high attainments, who organized a women's orchestra of exceptional quality, known as "Babe Egan's Hollywood Redheads." The orchestra will be heard in Montreal and Toronto theatres in the near future. Miss Egan spent a part of her childhood in Rossland, B.C., where her father, Col. John Egan, a widely known journalist, was one of the editors of the "Rossland Miner."

A Home in a Mews

LONDONERS, formerly well-to-do but whose means no longer permit them to live in town houses, are resorting to strange devices in order to remain in the fashionable West End. A lady who has recently made her home in a mews has been relating her experiences. This particular mews backs on to a street of big houses of which they formerly contained the coachmen's quarters and stables, but their function to-day seems to be quite as much to provide a solution of the housing problem for anxious house seekers who fail to find it among the flats and maisonettes into which many big houses have been converted. Opposite to her house in the mews is a former stable, now a gay little white-fronted residence, green shuttered, with three neatly-clipped bay trees in tubs alongside its bright green front door. The coach-house front, bricked up nearly half-way, gives generous space for the low casement window of the living room, to which dignity it has now been promoted. Above the front door, the hayloft of former days, now an airy bedroom, "gives" on to a miniature balcony with nasturtiums running riot over its rails. The lady's house had been in the earlier stages of its existence the public house of the mews, with a little skittle alley at the back. The bar needed but little alteration to turn it into a comfortable and rather picturesque parlor, with its low broad window occupying the whole of the front and commanding a view of the opposite neighbor's bay trees, and the alcove where the bar counter used to be making an inviting fire-side recess which a large luxurious Chesterfield settee piled with bright hued cushions fitted as if made for it. The bar parlor at the back is now a comfortable room for a maid, and the passage way between the rooms has provided accommodation for a good bathroom. There are two bedrooms upstairs, and a good sized kitchen and scullery in the basement, while the dining room looks out on to a pretty little garden into which the skittle alley has been converted.

Elysium

Hushed their feet fall
On the dewy grass
In robe rhythmical
Shining they pass.

Lovers who for bliss
Grave and rate and sleep
Need no clasp or kiss,
Or lovers' sleep.

George Rostrevor Hamilton

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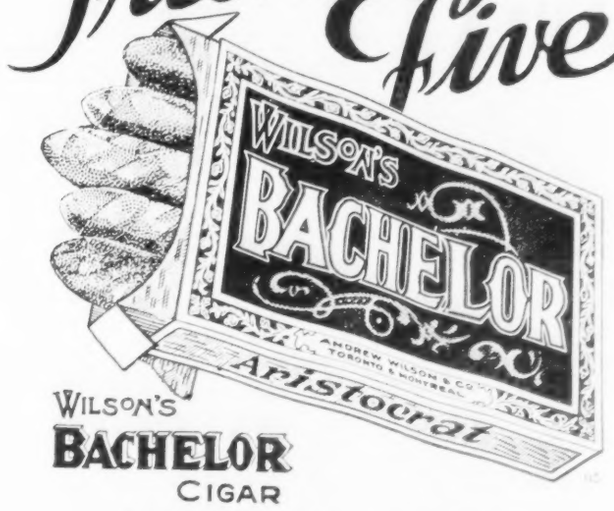

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MUSIC & DRAMA

PIANO pupils of Frank S. Welsman gave a most enjoyable recital in the Conservatory Hall last week. The Beethoven Waldstein Sonata in its entirety was played with authority and fine musical understanding by Percy Faith. Virginia Johnson gave an effective reading of the Liszt Concert Etude, and William Connor played the Chopin Valse in A flat with a good deal of animation and color. The Brahms B minor Rhapsody was given a reading, well regulated in regard to both tempo and nuance by Beryl Welsman, while Jack Peters' rendition of Liszt's Second Rhapsody was a brilliant effort which revealed unusual pianistic ability. He also contributed two Chopin numbers.

Miss Marjorie Hutchings, a pupil of Miss Nina Gale, lent her assistance and sang a group of songs with artistic effect.

* * *

SIGMUND FEUERMAN, the celebrated Austrian violinist, plays the Beethoven Concerto in D Major with the new Symphony Orchestra at its next Twilight Concert, Tuesday, March 15th. Sigmund Feuerman played with all the big European Orchestras many times, Nikisch, Weingartner, Bruno Walter, and Henry Wood being among the notable conductors he played under. Critical opinion of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Rome and London pronounced him a violinist of the first rank. New York endorsed this opinion. This season he plays six recitals in New York — an achievement. The orchestral numbers are Herold's brilliant Overture "Zampa" and the Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" of Sibelius.

* * *

THE Hambourg Trio (Reginald Stewart, pianist, Elie Spivak, violinist, Boris Hambourg, 'cellist) gives its only Toronto Recital this season at the Margaret Eaton Hall, Yonge and McGill Streets, on Wednesday evening, March 23rd, at 8.30.

* * *

THERE have been comedies and more comedies, but there has not yet been one to equal Harold Lloyd's "The Kid Brother"—it's good fun for all ages—the most successful picture from the standpoint of patronage that the Regent Theatre has had since "Beau Geste". The reason is easy to see, people love to laugh and be merry and bright, and this great Lloyd comedy is chock brim full of laughter.

The "Kid" of the Hickory family is more or less down-trodden by his two older and stronger brothers. His own father can see "nothin'" to him because he is not big and strong like the rest of them, who are famed in their county for physical prowess. The "Kid" is given the kitchen chores and all other housework to do—his antics in this first part of the film introduce quite a few new tricks in the easiest way to keep house (all gas companies will please note) such as patent wringers a newer and better way of washing and drying dishes, etc.—all in all it keeps folks roaring with laughter. But the Kid proves his mettle later in the film by outwitting a couple of very bad men—saving the job of sheriff for his father, and the family honor, too—and during the early part of the fun he meets Mary (Jobyna Ralston). That means a most welcome and wholesome love-making story from then on. The action is amazingly fast throughout and there is much more fun than the proverbial barrel of monkeys—by the way, there is a monkey in the picture that contributes a large share of the fun—of course being rural there are the other animals—all in all it's just fun from start to finish. On the stage, Fred Emney, that inimitable English comedian, does his funny stuff—there is a beautiful Travelscene—a newsy news and the music of course is by the Famous Regent orchestra with Frederic Nessel conducting. A splendid show, and we think the best in town.

* * *

GEORGE ARLISS in Winthrop Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "Old English" re-appears at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week. In "Old English" Arliss is seen in a role unlike any in which he ever has acted. Of course there is that tinge of wickedness that has come to be associated with the characters Arliss has played. Those who think of Galsworthy as the author of "Strife," "The Silver Box" or "Loyalties" are surprised at the different quality of "Old English" where he has no need to preach and no clash of class or economics to portray. Here he is concerned with the painting of a portrait. Winthrop Ames has staged "Old English" handsomely. The cast includes Ivy Marshal, a prominent Australian actress, Molly Johnson, Renee Lennox, Henrietta Goodwin, Lillian Brennard, Elnor Edmonds, Ivan F. Simpson, Murray Kinnell, Henry Morrell, Alan Trotter, Guy Cunningham, M. Murray Stephens, Lewis A. Sealy, Percy Norman, Thomas Tennent, Arthur Villars, George Harcourt, Harry Kendall, Peter Jacot and Martin Daniel. Maude T. Howell is stage manager. As Mr. Arliss is on the stage at the beginning of the play and as the basis of the plot is revealed at once, playgoers are urged to be seated before the curtain rises—at 8.20 at night and 2.20 at the matinees.

* * *

THERE are those of us who like to drop a tear in the theatre and those of us who like to laugh. Next week the Empire Theatre is dedicated to those who are funseekers and want to leave their cares behind, for an evening of mirth and enjoyment and laugh-out uproarious. If you enjoy a laugh, and a good one too, you must not fail to see "The Kiss in a Taxi," which the Theatre Guild of Canada is presenting Monday evening and all next week with the English Repertory Company.

"The Kiss in a Taxi" ran for two years in Paris under the title of "The Five O'clock Man," and was given under its present title for a whole year at the Ritz Theatre, New York, with Arthur Byron and Janet Beecher in the leading roles.

Although Al. H. Woods was the original sponsor of "The Kiss in a Taxi" it has achieved its success without the aid of the "naughty, naughty" type of comedy. It has of course plenty of Parisian pep and spice, but it also has plenty of laughs that relieve the most complicated situations. There is nothing offensive about its story, which concerns the antics of a French banker out for a bit of philandering.

He has become known as "The Five O'clock man" because of his punctuality in calling upon a certain little French girl at that hour daily. The banker's wife, a simple, innocent soul, being lonesome, decides to adopt a daughter. By a queer prank of mischievous fate, she adopts the French girl to whom the husband has been paying attention. The resulting confusions, complications and embarrassments are ludicrous in the extreme.

George Le Guere and Blyth Daly will appear in the roles originated by Arthur Byron and Janet Beecher. William Podmore is in charge of the staging of the piece. There will be a popular price matinee on Thursday and Saturday.

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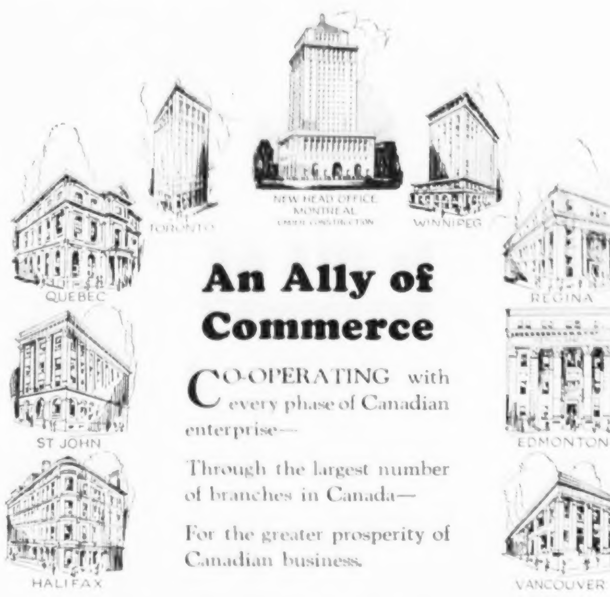

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HAROLD LLOYD

Who continues to entertain the film fans at the Regent Theatre with his latest screen play, "The Kid Brother."

BENNO RABINOFF, the phenomenal young violinist who will be heard in Toronto next week, is a native of New York City, whose family came originally from Odessa, Russia. From a musical home, where poverty and even the usual necessities of life were frequently absent, this boy has conquered all obstacles by his indomitable will to succeed, and now, as the protege of one of New York's wealthiest art patrons, he is about to be presented as the latest product from the studios of that great master, Professor Leopold Auer.

Although still a boy of twenty-one his past years are so full of action and romance, that his playing now does not savour of the youthful prodigy, but more of the maturesness gained by life's experiences.

At the age of seven he started playing the violin. At the age of fifteen he competed for and won from a field of more than eighty competitors, representing every country on the globe, the much coveted Chicago Scholarship, which entitled him to three years' study with Leopold Auer.

At the age of nineteen he competed and won the Stadium contest in New York, which gave him an appearance with the Philharmonic of that city. Step by step he has ascended the ladder; appearing as soloist with Jeritza and Graveure, but it was in his two recitals recently in New York that he proved his arrival to the ranks of the leading virtuosi of the day.

From the very first Professor Auer, recognizing him as a musical genius, took a personal interest in Rabinoff, and for the past six years has been his constant adviser. Realizing that the boy was ready for the concert platform, it was only two weeks ago that he arranged for one of New York's musical patrons to hear the boy. So impressed was he with Rabinoff's playing that he immediately arranged the financial wherewithal for the proper exploitation of his new "find." An arrangement with a prominent New York manager, the purchase of one of the finest Stradivarius violins in existence, and an appearance as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra were the first things which have been arranged to make Benno a happy boy. Benno Rabinoff seems destined to make a career. He is to the manner born, and the violin soloist's field, though much overcrowded, always makes room for a real player.

* * *

COLLEEN MOORE in "Orchids and Ermine," a gay tale of a telephone girl, is the feature film attraction at the Uptown theatre next week. Romance, the sort of romance that is a part of the lives of millions of girls and youths the world over—that is the romance that Miss Moore typifies in this picture, which is her own individual contribution to the silver sheet.

A New York hotel is the centre of the action in "Orchids and Ermine." Miss Moore plays the switchboard operator, the little heroine who made Corey Wilson's original story so appealing.

Jack Mulhall, one of the screen's leading men, appears as the modest millionaire who falls in love with the little operator. Sam Hardy appears as Mulhall's valet, who impersonates his employer and becomes involved in all manner of comic difficulties, among them an affair with Colleen's chum, Gwen Lee, the scintillating blonde sinner.

Mr. Jack Arthur will present "Orchids and Ermine" with attractive stage presentation and delightful musicale, played by the Uptown Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

AN INTERESTING social as well as musical event will take many people to the Toronto Conservatory on the evening of March the 19th, when Miss Ruth Hamilton will give a recital of song. Mrs. H. S. Beddoe (Olive Langton Beddoe) of Hamilton, a cousin of Miss Hamilton, will be the accompanist for the evening. Mrs. Beddoe is well known in musical circles both in Toronto and Hamilton, and her fine accompaniments are certain to give added pleasure. The recital will have the charming informality of a family affair since the ushers are three cousins of Miss Hamilton. They are Miss Florence Langton, Miss Isobel Hamilton and Miss Reba Ross.

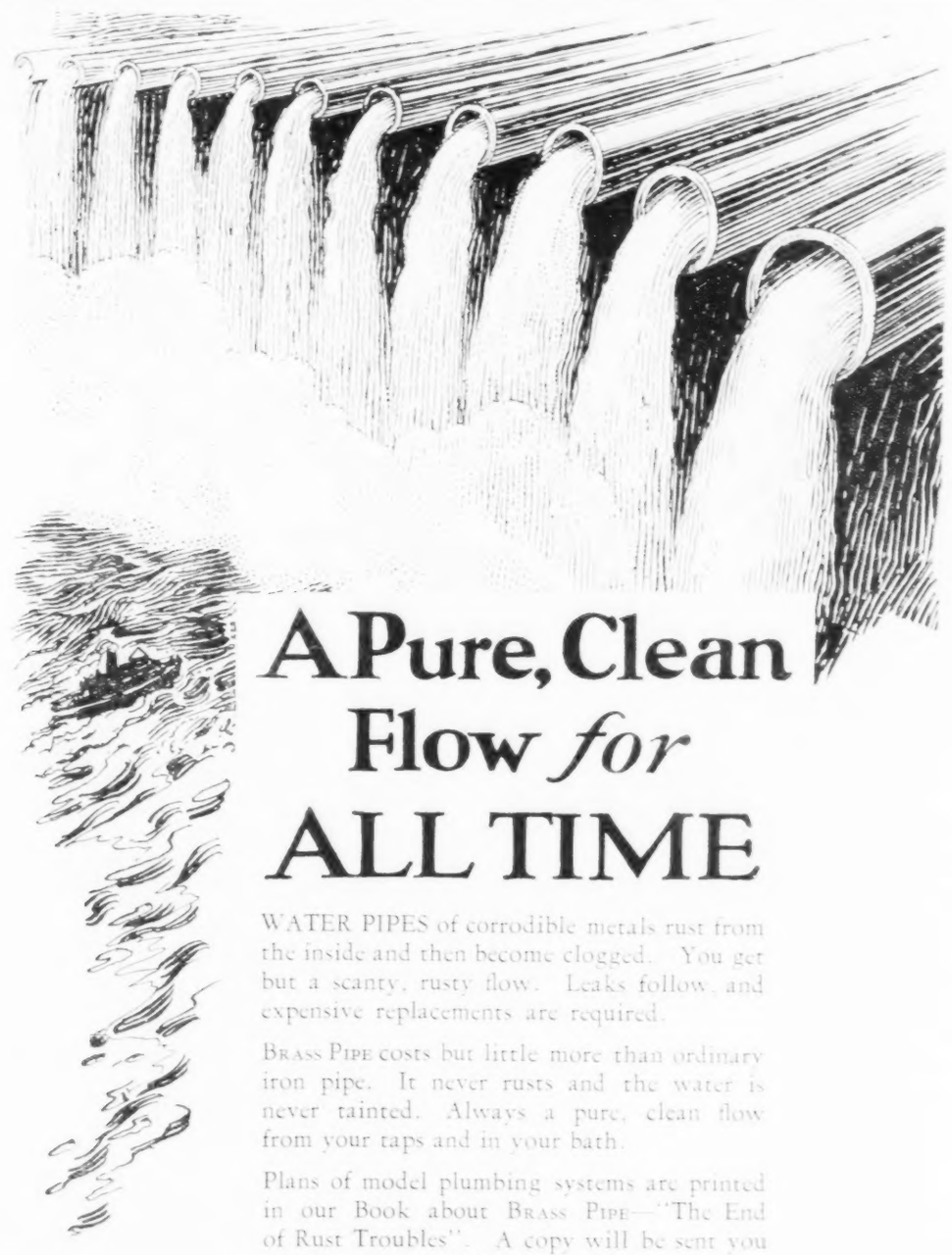
"British Columbia Houses, Limited," is the name of a new company capitalized at $100,000; the object being to engage in export of mill cut lumber for the erection of houses in London, England. Land has been purchased in England for the site of these dwellings.

THREE WEEKS OF CELEBRATION PLANNED

While the official date for the celebration of the Jubilee of Confederation is set for July 1st, one party of 175, representing every province in the Dominion, will commence its celebrations on June 25 and extend them over twenty-one days. This is the party which Dr. S. W. Fallis is organizing for a joyride across Canada and back under the all-expense plan. In every city and resort of the West, this party will be entertained royally, one city in particular, Calgary, promising an open day for its guests.

In a million dollar train, which will be known as the New Outlook Confederation Special, the party will leave Toronto in the afternoon of June 25. They will cover before they return July 15, 5,725 miles by rail, 834 miles by steamer and 156 miles by automobile through the Rocky Mountains. There will be hundreds of miles of sightseeing besides.

Organization has enabled Dr. Fallis to reduce his charges to the minimum, and to secure the best accommodation and service all along the line. The one charge covers everything, transportation, hotels, meals, berths—everything, and the Canadian Pacific standard of excellence is maintained throughout. Write to T. C. Harrison, New Outlook, 299 Queen Street West, for descriptive booklet. There still remain a few lower berths.



A Pure, Clean Flow *for* ALL TIME

WATER PIPES of corrodible metals rust from the inside and then become clogged. You get but a scanty, rusty flow. Leaks follow, and expensive replacements are required.

BRASS PIPE costs but little more than ordinary iron pipe. It never rusts and the water is never tainted. Always a pure, clean flow from your taps and in your bath.

Plans of model plumbing systems are printed in our Book about BRASS PIPE—"The End of Rust Troubles". A copy will be sent you without cost or obligation. Write to-day.

COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

67 Yonge Street, Toronto 2

INCORPORATED A.D. 1833

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Inland Marine, Ocean Marine, Registered Mail & Tourists Floaters, Automobile, Burglary, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1927

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Government Bonds	$ 847,092.58	Balances due other Companies	$ 150,435.60	
City Bonds	303,591.33	Losses under adjustment	535,851.01	
Railroad Bonds	119,110.00	Sundry items	6,287.09	
Corporation Bonds	640,030.00			$ 692,573.70
Stocks	1,275,543.75	SPECIAL RESERVES		
Real Estate	225,189.99	For Taxes and Contingencies	$ 61,026.23	
Accrued Interest	26,700.49	For Unreported Losses	30,000.00	
Balances due from other Companies	15,950.66			$ 91,026.23
Cash in Banks and on hand	172,867.05	SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS		
Agents Balances	148,992.83	Unearned Premium Reserve (on Canadian Government Basis)	$2,311,672.41	
Rents due	52.50	Capital Stock	750,000.00	
Bills Receivable	296.60	Surplus	530,445.41	
				$3,592,117.85
	$4,375,717.78			$4,375,717.78

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY IN 1833 $61,201,792.67

	1925	1926	Increase
ASSETS	$3,945,585.80	$4,375,717.78	$430,131.98
POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS (including paid-up capital)	1,049,564.44	1,280,445.41	230,880.97
PREMIUM INCOME	3,590,880.42	3,809,042.48	218,162.06

Officers:

WILFRID M. COX, *President and General Manager;*
GEO. A. MORROW and HERBERT C. COX, *Vice-Presidents;*
C. S. WAINWRIGHT, *Assistant General Manager;* G. STUBINGTON, *Secretary.*

Board at London, England

ALFRED COOPER, *Chairman;* RT. HON. LORD CARLE; SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, BART.; BERNARD A. WHITE.

British and Foreign Offices: 14 Cornhill, London, E.C.

W. A. MILES, *Manager.*

Head Office, 16-22 Wellington Street East, Toronto

ADVERTISING THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

The above picture, recently taken in Whitehall, nearly opposite the end of Downing Street, shows a little group of London citizens inspecting the posters displayed by the Empire Marketing Board. On the extreme left is a Canadian harvest scene with descriptive letterpress beside it. "Ships in The Channel" is shown in the centre, with a New Zealand dairying scene and accompanying letterpress on the right flank. Mr. F. C. Herrick painted the Canadian and New Zealand pictures, and Mr. Norman Wilkinson, R.I., the centre piece. This set of posters is being displayed all over London and the largest cities of the United Kingdom and, although the Whitehall site, being at the heart of the Empire, is perhaps unique, the frames are everywhere being erected in especially favorable positions.

An Assisted Immigrant's Experiences

(Continued from Daily Page)

A BIRMINGHAM man, who recently sent to us an interesting account of his experiences as an "assisted immigrant," who is on a voyage from his country to Canada, has now supplemented his first impressions of the new Country he left several weeks ago to try his luck in the great Western Dominion.

To those who are considering the matter, the reader may be reminded that the trade depression in the Mother Country has caused a great number of men to leave their homes and families in search of work in the Dominions, and the Government has arranged a scheme whereby a certain number of such men may be assisted to emigrate and be placed on farms. We quote from the letter:

"Our farm is situated in the Province of Saskatchewan, about 100 miles from the nearest town, and 20 miles from the nearest railway station. We have 160 acres, 40 of which are ploughed and 40 fenced. In addition there is a large corral for rounding up stock.

"On entering we find we have quite a cosy little three-roomed house, plastered inside with wood-stove ready for use, table and chairs, bed and mattress, all in readiness.

"We have signed an agreement for one year's free tenancy at the expiration of which we have the option of purchasing the farm at the price named in the agreement. This agreement provides for a preliminary loan of $200 out of the $300 guaranteed by the British Government. The remainder of this loan is not available until the final agreement is signed, and we are all definitely and permanently settled.

"Our impressions up to this point have been many and varied. We have met a few of our neighbours, some of whom display a quaint curiosity in the folk from the strange land overseas which they all speak of as 'the Old Country.' Most of them are old timers who homesteaded here 25 or 30 years ago when the nearest railroad was 70 miles away, and few of them have ever been out of the district since.

"No one has failed to assure us that we have come to the worst country in the world, and that the first 10 years is the worst; after that nothing matters. However, in spite of all this, our spirits are not damped. We are full of optimism and intend to make things go, if it is only to show these Yankee settlers that an Englishman is as good as they are, and has a perfect right to peg his claim in a British colony. Why are there so many Yankees and Russians squatted on a British colony?

"We are now anxiously awaiting the thaw which is unusually late this year. Farm work is at a standstill until this comes, and the floods resulting from the melting of such a large quantity of snow have subsided."

Lehigh Valley Service

To PENNSYLVANIA STATION NEW YORK

READING TERMINAL PHILADELPHIA

Convenient Connections for ATLANTIC CITY BALTIMORE WASHINGTON and the SOUTH

THE Dining Car Service of the Lehigh Valley is noted for the high quality of food served and the reasonable prices charged. Through sleeping cars leave Toronto via Canadian National Rys.

Tickets, reservations, and information at City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, or Lehigh Valley Office, 13 King St. W., Toronto. Phone Elgin 2214-2215.
F. V. Higginbottom, Canadian Pass. Agent

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

"SMOKE, GREASE, no fresh air to breathe. As a chef, these are the conditions I have had to work under all my life. I got so constipated that I had to take pills continually. After some time, however, the pills did not work right. In the meantime I had hired a baker to do some pastry work for me and one day he said, 'You look sick, you need a rest and fresh air.' I told him I knew that as well as he did but had to work to take care of my family. Then he suggested Fleischmann's Yeast and I took him up on that. At the start it was unpleasant to take but I kept on eating it every day for about three months, sometimes in milk and sometimes in water. It surely brought my health back to me. I feel like a new man, have plenty of appetite and have regained my normal weight. I wish that all those who work inside would eat Yeast. They would get rid of their grouches and be able to start the day's work in good humor."

Steve Antich, Denver, Colo.

"For Years *I was always tired*"

"I WAS IRRITABLE, DESPONDENT. *Constipation clogged my system with the wastes from my own body; day after day I was literally, slowly poisoning myself. This had gone on for so long that I had begun almost to think my condition was normal.*

"I had heard of Fleischmann's Yeast again and again; I had listened to my friends tell what it had done for them. But, until a physician suggested it, I had never thought of trying it myself.

"The doctor told me that intestinal poisons were daily being absorbed into my body. First of all, he said, elimination must be made certain and regular.

"How simple and easy it was! Just three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day. I am alert, full of unconquerable energy. Constipation is gone—forever. My old optimism is on tap again."

THOUSANDS of letters like this are received by the Fleischmann Company every year. One person in every three American families is a user of this remarkable food today.

The millions of tiny active Yeast plants in every cake speed up elimination, keep the entire digestive tract clean. They aid digestion, clear the skin. They actually neutralize the poisons of constipation. Unlike weakening, habit-forming cathartics, Fleischmann's Yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles—"trains" them to do their proper work again.

Millions have found relief from their ailments in this sure, natural way. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today! Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place.

Write for the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Address Health Research Dept., L-598, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

LEFT

FOR A LONG TIME Miss Alice Cowart was too tired and discouraged to get much pleasure out of life—even the marvelous swimming in Hawaii was spoiled for her. "I was despondent," she writes. "My complexion was poor. I did not enjoy my meals." She did not know what was the matter, nor how to remedy the trouble. But a friend of hers who had been eating Fleischmann's Yeast suggested that she try it also. She did and was more than repaid. She says, "For the last six weeks I have averaged two cakes a day. Now I never feel tired out. I go surfing and swimming almost daily. And my complexion is better than ever before."

Alice Cowart, Honolulu, Hawaii

BELOW

The HON. JEAN H. NORRIS, *LL.B., LL.M., for seven years a City Magistrate; three years President, National Women Lawyers' Assn.; Member of the American Bar Assn.*

"MY JUDICIAL DUTIES in the New York City Courts call for the expenditure of a great deal of nervous energy. The criminal courts in which I preside are open 365 days in the year. One must keep fit. Insomnia caused by indigestion has frequently prevented me from getting an adequate amount of sleep and threatened the impairment of the abundant energy with which I have been blessed. I tried Fleischmann's Yeast—sceptically enough in the beginning but thankfully at the expiration of only two weeks, as the improvement in my digestion resulted in more restful sleep than I had had for years."

Jean H. Norris

New York City's Only Woman Judge

The New Easy Way to have your rightful, vigorous health

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one before each meal. Eat it plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, water or milk. For constipation physicians say it is best to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and before going to bed. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST IS MADE IN CANADA

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12, 1927

Canada's Loss Newfoundland's Gain

Privy Council's Decision Gives to Newfoundland Large Area Hitherto Claimed by Canada — Newfoundland is Awarded Beneficial Ownership of Tract Three Times Size of Her Own Island and Greater in Extent Than England, Wales and Scotland Combined—Contentions of Both Governments Are Here Set Out—Results Flowing From Decision

By Charles P. Plaxton, K. C.

(Senior Advisory Counsel Department of Justice, who was associated with the presentation of Canada's Case Before the Privy Council)

TO THE list of important boundary disputes which have resulted in the subtraction of large areas from the territory hitherto regarded as embraced within the Dominion of Canada—of which the Alaskan Boundary Case was a notable instance within recent years—there is now to be added another, the Labrador Boundary dispute, as a result of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council announced by Viscount Cave, the Lord Chancellor, in London, England, on the 1st instant. By this decision the Colony of Newfoundland, the Cinderella of early colonial history, comes into fortune; she is, in effect, awarded the beneficial ownership and administration of a tract of territory within the eastern watershed of the Labrador Peninsula comprising some 115,000 square miles; in other words, an area larger in extent by some 22,300 square miles than the whole of England, Wales and Scotland combined (88,745 sq. m.) and almost three times as large as the Island of Newfoundland (40,200 sq. m.) itself.

The case was remarkable for the fact that, although the location of the boundary turned principally upon the terms of instruments issued as far back as 1763, the matter did not become an issue between the two governments until 1903. It had formed the topic of some correspondence between the two governments in 1889, and of discussion, with other questions, at the Halifax conference in 1892. But it was not considered to be a matter of much importance in those days and no settlement was arrived at. The question became acute, however, when the Newfoundland Government, in 1902, embarking on a new administrative departure, granted certain licenses to cut timber over large areas on the Hamilton River and the licensees commenced operations. This brought the question of the boundary to an issue.

The dispute was also notable for the wide divergence of the rival contentions of the two governments. The issue turned upon the meaning and application of the term "coast of Labrador" as used in certain instruments issued by George III, who is chiefly remembered for his colonial blunders. Following the cession of Canada with all its dependencies by France to Great Britain in 1763, a Commission was issued on the 25th April, 1763, appointing Captain Thomas Graves, Commander of the King's ships on the Newfoundland Station, to be Governor in and over the Island of Newfoundland and "all the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Streights to the River St. John which discharges itself into the sea nearly opposite the Island of Anticosti", etc. The extent of "coast" thus assigned to the supervision of the Governor of Newfoundland, embodied in the Province of Quebec with other territory by the Quebec Act, 1774, was, in 1809, again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland. By an Act of 1825 "so much of the said coast as lies to the westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the Bay or Harbour of Ance Sablon, inclusive, (Blanc Sablon on the Strait of Belle Isle) as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude" with the adjacent islands, was re-annexed to the Province of Lower Canada. The Colony thus retained the length of coast originally given to it in 1763, less the part withdrawn from her control by the Act of 1825. Such, in summary, were the mutations of title.

THE Dominion contended that the "coast" of Labrador was used in these instruments in the sense of "fishing coast" and included only so much land immediately abutting on the sea above low water mark as was accessible and useful for the purposes of the fishery. It placed great reliance, in support of this contention, upon the terms of the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, whereby George III declared that he had put the coast under "the care and inspection" of the Governor of Newfoundland "to the end that the open and free fishery of our subjects may be extended to and carried on upon that coast and the adjacent islands." The administrative history was also invoked as showing that the coast had always been dealt with as a "fishing coast". Early Governors had, indeed, so described the new dependency, and the description was not inapt, seeing that, in the words of a contemporary writer, "the object of that Government relates to a kind of police amongst fishermen and to them only", and the Governor himself was, as Edmund Burke described him, "a Naval Officer living on board a Man-of-War".

On the other hand, the Colony of Newfoundland contended that the boundary of the "coast" north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude should be located and defined as the line of the crest of the watershed of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, alleging that the grant of the "coast" afforded a right to the hinterland as far back as the crest of the watershed. They invoked, in support of this contention, the evidence of general belief and reputation afforded by certain documents and maps (particularly certain "blundering" official maps published by the Government of Canada between 1874 and 1891), the "watershed" theory of public international law, and acts of administration and occupation. The latter acts, as was demonstrated in the argument, were confined almost in their entirety to acts done upon the immediate seacoast where the Colony's fishermen annually carry on their fishing operations. The line of the 52nd parallel of north latitude was claimed by the Colony to be the boundary of its "coast" on the south, on the strength of the alleged effect of the Act of 1825 quoted above. The argument was that the terms of this Act showed that the Gulf portion of the coast re-annexed to the Province of Lower Canada was regarded as extending inland at least as far as that parallel of latitude, a distance of some forty miles. Their Lordships have accepted this argument. But on the theory advanced by Newfoundland that "coast" in the Commission and Proclamation of 1763 meant the territory back to the height of land, the interpretation which their Lordships have given the Act of 1825 involves these somewhat tenuous inferences, viz., (1) that the legislators of that Act lost sight of the meaning of "coast" as signifying land back to the height of land and fixed an arbitrary line, the 52nd parallel, as the boundary on the north of the tract of coast re-annexed to Lower Canada; and (2) that they intended to adopt this parallel as a boundary, although they did not so express their intention in the terms of the statute. Their Lordships' adoption of that parallel of latitude as a boundary line produces this extraordinary and inconvenient result, that there is included within the territory awarded to Newfoundland, not only the entire area drained by the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, but in addition, a considerable area of territory north of the 52nd parallel which is drained by rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, although the greater part of the territory so drained lying south of that parallel forms part and parcel of Quebec.

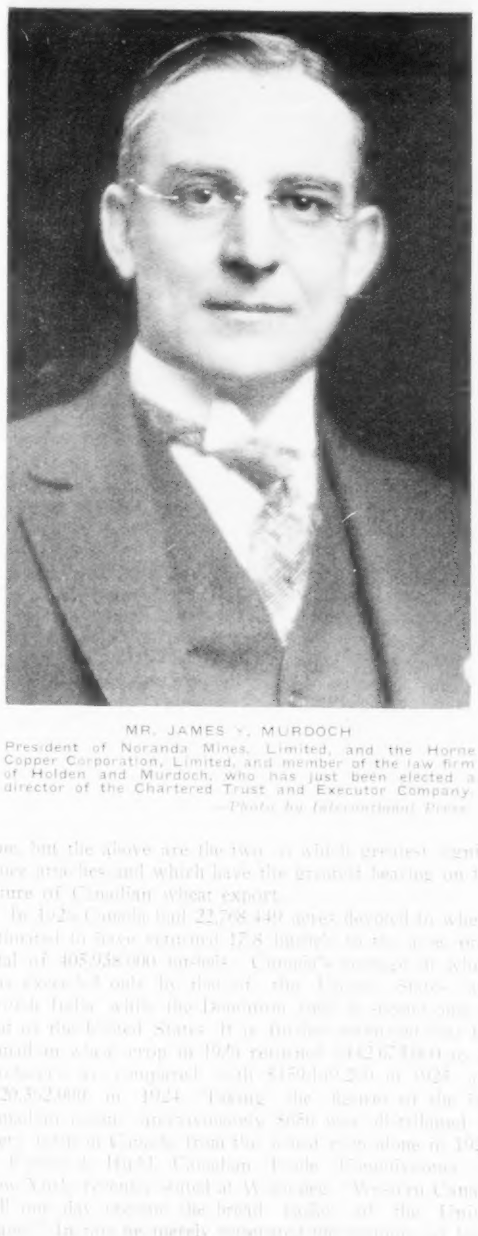
IN ANSWER to the stated question,—

> "What is the location and definition of the boundary as between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador Peninsula under the Statutes, Orders-in-Council and Proclamations?"

Their Lordships' judgment defines the boundary as follows:

> "The boundary between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador Peninsula is a line drawn due north from the eastern boundary of the Bay or Harbour of Blanc Sablon as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, and from thence westward along that parallel until it reaches the Romaine River; then northward along the right or East bank of that river and its headwaters to their source, and from thence due north to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and from thence westward and northward along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley."

(Continued on Page 36)



MR. JAMES Y. MURDOCH
President of Noranda Mines, Limited, and the Horne Copper Corporation, Limited, and member of the law firm of Holden and Murdoch, who has just been elected a director of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company.
—Photo by International Press.

Canada's Northlands for Wheat

Garnet Wheat Extends Agricultural Boundary 100 to 150 Miles Further North — Possibilities for Farmers Grow With Every Passing Year—New Wheat Stood Up Well in Tests, While Other Varieties Were Nipped by Frost

THE wheat belt in Western Canada was definitely and beyond question placed much farther north in 1926 when the wheat adjudged to be the best on the North American continent in that year came from the Peace River Country of Northern Alberta, eight hundred miles north of the international border, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress in its March number. One would long hesitate now to put northern limits to the wheat belt in Canada, especially in view of the elastic possibilities of Garnet wheat and other rapid maturing wheats which may yet be developed.

According to all reports, Garnet wheat has fully justified the great expectations deposited in it. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture states that reports from scores of farmers are unanimous on the one vital claim that it ripens ten days earlier than Marquis. The yields also have been highly satisfactory and some extraordinary ones reported. A settler north of Prince Albert struggling along with twelve acres of land available for wheat sowed Garnet seed, and harvested 64 bushels to the acre, marketing his crop for about $2,000.

Along the northern edge of the agricultural belt in the three Prairie Provinces, where the frost menace is so great as to make wheat growing very uncertain, Garnet wheat has come through splendidly, according to the Canadian Minister. While other varieties of grain were nipped and rendered unsalable except for chicken feed, Garnet was a good marketable product. The Minister declared there could no longer be a doubt as to the benefit of Garnet. It has rolled back the northern boundary of agriculture in Canada from 100 to 150 miles, bringing all the meadow and lake country from Port Nelson and Fort Churchill to the Rocky Mountains within the dominion of the plough.

With this vast area made available for wheat growing and the assurance of a steadily increasing acreage being brought under cultivation through agricultural immigration, it is natural to look into the future of Canadian wheat disposition. At the present time over eighty per cent. of the Canadian wheat crop is available for export, and while this proportion may be reduced the process will be exceedingly gradual, and Canada, for as far ahead as one can see, must expect to export the greater part of her wheat. It is therefore of vital interest to note the opinions of experts on this score.

In the twelve months ending December, 1926, Canada exported 250,116,198 bushels of wheat worth $362,978,198. Ten years ago, in 1916, wheat exports from the Dominion were 157,745,469 bushels worth $172,896,445, and twenty years ago in 1906, 40,339,402 bushels worth $33,658,391. In 1926 the United Kingdom took 182,926,150 bushels worth $261,464,452, and the United States 8,183,559 bushels worth $11,110,080. In 1916, under the stimulus of war necessity, the United Kingdom took 140,414,411 bushels of Canadian wheat worth $153,708,244, and in 1906 there were no exports whatever. The United States in 1916 took 8,365,331 bushels of wheat worth $8,842,441, and in 1906, 3,831,988 bushels worth $2,981,608. There are other great Canadian wheat markets at the present time, but the above are the two in which greatest significance attaches and which have the greatest bearing on the future of Canadian wheat export.

In 1926 Canada had 22,768,449 acres devoted to wheat, estimated to have returned 17.8 bushels to the acre, or a total of 405,938,000 bushels. Canada's acreage in wheat was exceeded only by that of the United States and British India, while the Dominion came in second only to that of the United States. It is further estimated that the Canadian wheat crop in 1926 returned $[illegible] to its producers as compared with $[illegible] in 1925 and $320,362,000 in 1924. Taking the figures of the last Canadian census approximately $60 was distributed to every family in Canada from the wheat crop alone in 1926.

[illegible] Hull, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, recently stated at Winnipeg: "Western Canada will one day become the bread basket of the United States." In this he merely expressed the opinion of leading economists of the Republic, many of whom have been emphatically dogmatic on the subject. Senator Calder of New York not long ago declared his conviction that the United States would soon fall behind Canada in the production of wheat and the Dominion ultimately develop several times the Republic's wheat acreage. Herbert Hoover has not definitely fixed the time when the United States will become a wheat importer. The tendency is unquestionably in this direction and Canada can look forward to increasing exports to that country.

A great deal of interest centred upon the visit to Canada recently of Sir Herbert Matthews, secretary of the Central Chamber of British Agriculture, and his views

(Continued on Page 31)

St. Lawrence Waterway: History and Importance

Man's Work Now and in the Past in Removing Obstacles to Navigation — Building of Canals — Dredging — Disappearance of Monopolies of Trade and Commerce — Boundary Disputes Involving the Great River

By William Lewis Edmonds

(FIRST ARTICLE)

THE significance of the report of Secretary Hoover of the United States Department of Commerce in favor of co-operating with Canada in improving the St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic does not alone lie in the fact that it may be taken as an indication of the policy of the Coolidge Administration in regard to the great undertaking. It may with equal assurance be taken as an indication that the importance of the great waterway in relation to the trade and commerce of the North American continent is becoming increasingly recognized.

Among the great rivers of the world, the St. Lawrence ranks with the most important in respect to actual and potential economic value as well as in length. Its vast mouth, in which rests Newfoundland, was not constructed by Nature after the manner of that of most other great rivers, being less as well as broad, and unencumbered by bars not dependent upon the condition of tides to be navigable for incoming or outgoing craft—whether it be fishing craft or big Atlantic liner. Whether entrance to the great river is made by way of Cabot Strait, south of Newfoundland, or the Strait of Belle Isle, to the north of the latter, vessels, when within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, an expansion of the river, are sailing on a stretch of water that, being one hundred miles in width, is to the eye unflanked by land.

The name the river bears owes its origin to one that Cartier, when in 1535, making his second voyage to the continent, conferred upon a bay on the north shore opposite Anticosti Island. Cartier had been driven into this bay for shelter and named it Baye Sanct Laurens. Later this name was extended to river and gulf, while the body of water that originally bore it is today known as Pillage Bay.

Taking into account the Great Lakes, which it drains, the St. Lawrence can be navigated by large vessels into the very heart of the continent, or to a point almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thus affording a waterway to the sea from a large number of Canadian and United States inland ports.

From the Strait of Belle Isle to Montreal, a distance of one thousand miles, the St. Lawrence is navigable for large sea-going vessels. By using intervening river, lake and canal navigation, ships drawing close to fourteen feet of water can proceed westward from Montreal an additional fourteen hundred miles. In other words, a sea-going ship that covers the St. Lawrence route from Belle Isle to the head of the Great Lakes travels a distance approximate to that involved in crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

MAGNIFICENT as this great waterway undoubtedly is, Nature, when creating it, left for the work of man the overcoming or removal of certain obstacles to ship navigation. There were shallow shoals here and there and several rapids between the site of the present city of Montreal and Lake Ontario. In the one instance channels had to be blasted and dredged and in the other canals constructed.

Strange to say, the first attempt to construct a canal on the St. Lawrence was made by a religious and not a commercial body—the St. Sulpician monks. This was in 1700, and the purpose was to surmount the Lachine rapids above Montreal. It was not, however, until after Canada had been ceded to Great Britain that the building of canals on the St. Lawrence was seriously undertaken. Haldimand, who became governor in 1778, was the father of the enterprise, he having constructed several small canals with about water enough to accommodate a loaded rowboat. These were the earliest canals on North America as well as Canada's first venture in this respect, and were designed to overcome the Cedar, Cascades and Coteau rapids. Work was begun in 1779 and finished two years later. These canals, with certain minor improvements, served their purpose until 1847, when they were superseded by ones that were more suitable to the navigation requirements of the day.

The present Lachine canal, which follows the course of the venture attempted by the Sulpician monks in the dawn of the eighteenth century, was begun in 1818 and was sufficiently completed seven years later to permit the first vessel to pass through. Although only having a depth of four and a half feet it was a marked advance in this respect, being nearly twice as deep as the canals built under Haldimand further up-stream. Several years later the depth was again doubled and in 1885 the present Lachine canal, allowing for fourteen feet of water, was opened for traffic. The Soulanges canal, which takes the place of the canals constructed under Haldimand to overcome the Cedar, Cascades and Coteau rapids, was opened in 1899, and is the longest canal on the St. Lawrence, having locks 280 feet by 45 feet, a depth of water of 15 feet and a length of fourteen miles. The Cornwall canal, which was constructed between 1834 and 1843, and deepened to fourteen feet in 1901, is over eleven miles in length. The Williamsburg canals, which consist of a series of three canals including Rapide Plat, Farran's Point and Galops, cover a distance of over twenty-six miles. They were originally constructed between 1843 and 1847 with a minimum depth of nine feet, and between 1884 and 1904 were enlarged to accommodate vessels of fourteen feet draft. On leaving the last of this group of Williamsburg, the waterway is navigable, without artificial aids, to the head of Lake Ontario, over two hundred miles distant. Here Niagara Falls, together with the fact that there is a difference of over three hundred feet between the levels of Lakes Ontario and Erie, again necessitate the employment of artificial aids to navigation. In the early days voyageurs traveling westward by canoe portaged either at the Niagara river or Burlington Bay. In 1824, in order that vessels might pass from one lake to the other, the construction of the original Welland canal was begun, and six years later the object [illegible]. Since then there has been much new construction work and the present canal, nearly twenty-seven miles in length, has locks and depth of water corresponding to the canals on the St. Lawrence river.

For many decades the shallows in Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, were a nightmare to those who wished to develop the navigation features of the mighty river so that sea-going vessels drawing more than ten or twelve feet of water [illegible] approaching the latter city. From about 1830 to 1851 a British naval officer who was [illegible] to investigate the matter reported that it was problematical that any efficient means could be devised to remove the impediments in Lake St. Peter and in the river. Still those who believed that "efficient means could be devised" persisted and nearly twenty years after the said British naval authority cast doubt upon its feasibility the business communities of Montreal, working with borrowed money, began the digging of the desired channel through Lake St. Peter and in ten years had secured one of over seventeen feet in depth. To-day, as a result of further and continuous progress, large Atlantic liners reach the port of Montreal without difficulty, by night as well as in daylight.

(To be continued next issue)

Twenty-third Lesson. (Taken from Dickens' "David Copperfield," Chap. XII.) "My dear young friend," said Mr. Micawber, "I am older than you; a man of some experience in life, and—and of some experience, in short, in difficulties, generally speaking. At present, and until something turns up (which I am, I may say, hourly expecting) I have nothing to bestow but advice. Still my advice is so far worth taking that—in short, that I have never taken it myself, and am the miserable wretch you behold. My advice is, never do tomorrow what you can do today. Procrastination is the thief of time. Collar him!"

(From Chapter XXVIII.) Mrs. Micawber: "The fact is, my dear Mr. Copperfield, that we can not live without something widely different from existing circumstances shortly turning up. Now I am convinced myself, and this I have pointed out to Mr. Micawber several times of late, that things cannot be expected to turn up of themselves. We must in a measure assist them to turn up. I may be wrong, but I have formed that opinion."

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DOMINION AIRWAYS A HOT AIR CONCERN

L. V. W., Toronto, Ont. You have signed a contract with Dominion Airways, of Toronto and St. Catharines, for a course of tuition in aviation at a cost of $300 and want to know my opinion of the agreement you have signed. It is a pity you did not ask for information before signing. H. Knowlton, the promoter of this concern calling itself Dominion Airways, told you that on April 1 his company would open a big flying field at St. Catharines, Ont., would commence giving practical flying lessons in the air, and would also inaugurate a regular aviation service between Toronto and Montreal. Later, according to Mr. Knowlton, his company would operate regular mail and passenger air service throughout the Dominion. Knowlton assured you that he had plenty of money for all these operations, as he had recently sold out the Richards Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo for $250,000.

Now let us look at the facts. Information I have obtained in Buffalo discloses that Knowlton first appeared in that city over a year and a half ago and began to solicit students for a course in flying. After some criticism had been made of his so-called course, he left the city hurriedly, leaving behind him a number of dissatisfied "students". He attempted to open up again in Buffalo about the first of this year with various vague plans. It was evident that his plans would not hold water, and after there had been some criticism by the Buffalo Better Business Bureau, the management of the building in which he had his offices cancelled his lease, and Knowlton left town again. Apparently the only person he "stung" on this second visit to Buffalo was his stenographer, to whom he omitted to pay $60 for wages due her.

My information shows that there is absolutely nothing in Knowlton's assertion that he sold out the Richards Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo for $250,000. In fact, Knowlton himself, before leaving Buffalo, admitted that this organization was in a bankrupt condition.

One of his local "students" tells me that he visited the Toronto head office of Dominion Airways and found there one lone stenographer engaged in copying out "lessons" for students from a book entitled "Practical Aviation", which had been procured from the St. Catharines Public Library. According to this visitor, copies of the "lessons" were made on a multigraphing machine and sent out to students at $5 per lesson.

The contract itself is full of jokers, too numerous to mention. An example is the clause in which the company guarantees that it will employ you after graduation at $800 per month, "provided that you can satisfy the officers of the aforesaid company and come up to the standard of its officers". Obviously nothing would be easier than for the company to decide that you failed to measure up to this standard.

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES LTD., INCOME BONDS.

Information, Stratford, Ont., and 24 others. — In this composite answer I will try to meet all the points brought up and the questions asked in numerous letters about the First and Refunding Mortgage 7 per cent. Income Bonds, Series A, of Canadian Department Stores, Ltd. First, I consider them to be a business man's investment of considerable speculative attractiveness. This conclusion is based mainly on the certified statement of the auditors, Messrs. Neff, Robertson & Company, that the consolidated net earnings of the 22 department stores brought into the merger, after deducting all operating expenses and annual interest requirements of the $2,500,000 First Mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds which will precede this issue, but before deducting depreciation and certain non-recurring charges, have averaged for the ten years ended December 31, 1925, $538,551 annually, or nearly twice the annual requirements of this issue. It is reasonable to suppose that centralized buying of merchandise from large manufacturers and consolidated operation will increase the net earnings. This will depend mainly on the experience and ability of Mr. G. H. Rennie, President and General Manager, who had with the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., a remarkably rapid rise to the position of Assistant General Manager. He is off to an excellent start in his new task in view of the fact that many of these stores are the leaders in their particular communities, and all have been established for a period averaging more than 44 years.

But suppose that only $538,551 continues to be the average net earnings. This sum of Income Bonds would require a sum of $297,500 to pay the interest on the $4,250,000 outstanding at 7 per cent. Add an amount of $175,000 for depreciation, and $85,000 for the annual amount of sinking fund required after March 15, 1930, under the Trust Indenture, and this would make a total of $557,500, or practically the same as the net average annual earnings from 1916 to 1925 inclusive. One inquirer asks if these should not be a considerable deduction from the net average earnings shown because "these ten years include the years of swollen war-time profits?" He forgets that in the years of deflation following 1920 the deflation of prices would in all probability make up for the "swollen profits" that preceded and included part of 1920. The promoters estimate that Mr. Rennie will be able to show at the end of the first year of consolidated operation, net earnings of one million dollars. That is a high but not impossible mark to reach though, for our purpose of judging the investment value of these bonds, it is more conservative to disregard the greater net profits which may be made from centralized buying and consolidated operation until actual experience shows good the expectations of the promoters.

One asks: "Do you think these businesses, having accepted General Mortgage bonds in lieu of cash for their real estate, will have ample protection in case anything unforeseen should happen in the future, which would prevent the Company from meeting their obligations to First Mortgage holders?"

It would naturally be an unpleasant situation for holders of these Income Bonds, if such a situation came about. They would either have to take over the business and make good to First Mortgage bond-holders the amounts due them or await the results of liquidation. In the latter case what would be their position? The value of fixed assets is not shown in the Company's prospectus nor of mortgages on individual properties. All one can do is to make an estimate of the present security. The Company's balance sheet, as of December 31, 1926, after giving effect to the consolidation and the present financing, and including fixed assets at appraisal value, shows net tangible assets of $8,672,000. What the marketable value of this would be under liquidation is, of course, impossible now to estimate, but it is the security for the following in the order given: First mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds, $2,500,000; First and Refunding Mortgage 7 per cent. Income Bonds, $4,250,000; 7 per cent. preferred stock, $1,500,000; and 250,000 shares no par value common stock, or $8,250,000 without including the common stock. These assets would have to realize $6,750,000 to give the income bond-holders par value. But that situation could not arise without the Company's stores falling off in net earnings to an extent that now seems improbable. If in any year the Company cannot pay the interest on these bonds, it is cumulative and will have to be paid off in succeeding years as soon as enough money is earned. The bond differs from a preferred stock in two ways:—first, it is a direct first mortgage on the fixed assets of A. A. Fournier Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario, and "all the other fixed assets of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to the $2,500,000 First Mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds"; second, the cumulative interest unpaid at maturity of the bonds on March 1st, 1947, would become due and payable along with the principal.

Another asks me if the payment of 100 cents cash on the dollar to all the merchants entering the merger would not result in heavy losses when this stock is liquidated. I am informed by the Company that this 100 cents on the dollar represents what the stock cost the merchant, not the selling price, and that each individual store has agreed to reduce its stocks before the date of merger to an agreed point in any line that the experts of the merger consider likely to be slow-moving.

All these considerations have been advanced in reply to those who were interested in the safety of the bonds. I say the investment is primarily for the business man because he is the man best able from the standpoint of experience to judge whether the Company will realize its objective as a result of centralized management, and from the possession of available funds to back his opinion that these bonds will show increasing safety and that the earnings will eventually be sufficient to give real value to the common shares of which five are given as a bonus with every $1,000 Income Bond.

CANADA DRY'S FINE RECORD

Subscriber, Toronto, Ont. Investors have paid all the way from 33 to 51¼ for common stock of the Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated. The stock in 1927 has ranged between 36 and 44¾, and a great deal of interest is being manifested in the report for 1926 of the Company by those who paid the high figure. You are not the only one.

The present returns on the stock do not justify the high figure of 51¼ and justification for paying that price can only be found in considering the prospects of the Company for greater earnings than it has had in the past. The regular and extra dividends paid on the common stock in 1926 amounted to $2.00 in 1926 and there was in addition a stock dividend of 5 per cent. On that basis alone, one who wanted a 6 per cent. return on his money, should not have paid more than 35 or 36. The stock has gone beyond that point because the general public expect the earnings of this Company to be increasing from year to year. They are heartened by the fact that in 1926 the Company earned $3.85 a share, while paying $2.00 in cash and a stock dividend of 5 per cent. The stock itself is only valued on the balance sheet of the Company at about $4.00 and that balance sheet conservatively estimates the tangible assets behind it as about $6.00 a share. This is the kind of Company, however, whose stock cannot be valued on the basis of the assets behind it. The market will always look at the earning position of such a Company, good will is one of its main assets and it spends millions of dollars to keep the public aware every year of the value of its products as well as in manufacturing and actual selling expenses of other kinds. Fifty million bottles of the Company's product were sold in 1925 and the total combined sales of all the subsidiary Companies for 1926 exceeds 68,000,000 bottles, placing the Company at the head of the manufacturers of ginger ale in the world. P. D. Saylor, President of the Company, states in his letter to shareholders—"There is still a large territory to be covered". He says that the budget for 1927 calls for a further increase in sales and distribution. The Company opened in July, 1926, a new plant at Maywood (Chicago). The 1926 results do not show all the advantage expected from this plant. The results in 1926 were smaller as well, because of the predominance of cold, wet weather. Yet sales during the last of the year, including the Winter, were increased.

The Company also states that a new product—the concentrated juice of tree-ripened oranges to be called Sunoro Orange, will be added during 1927. Plants will be erected in Florida and California to take care of this business. It is stated that as far as the sales organization is concerned, the Company will not have to add a single man to the Canada Dry organization to handle this product. That should, as Mr. Saylor says, materially decrease the ratio of the fixed overhead to sales. The statement of the Company claims that there was an inventory turnover in 1926 every 19 days and that the outstanding accounts receivable turned over every 23 days. The financial statement of the Company therefore shows it to be in an extremely prosperous position and the measures taken to provide new plant and new product give good hope that eventually and perhaps at not too distant a date, if weather and the gods are favorable, those who paid the high price may yet be justified in their own minds.

HUNT'S LTD. FIRST PREFERRED ATTRACTIVE

A. W. R., Milverton, Ont. The 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock of Hunt's Limited, looks attractive as a business man's investment. The Company has grown steadily since it began business in 1905, until it now operates a chain of eighteen candy and ice cream stores and tea rooms in Toronto and Hamilton. It began business with one store on a capital of $1,706, and with the exception of $35,000 added in 1919, all the capital employed for its operation and extension has come from earnings. The company owns a modern factory containing approximately 30,000 square feet of manufacturing space and holds leases on a number of valuable business locations in Toronto. The company also owns a fleet of ten trucks and cars, used in supplying these stores. The

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We shall be glad to make suggestions as to the betterment of investment lists or to consult with those having investment problems.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

The British American Oil Company Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the new No Par Value stock of the Company for the first quarter of 1927 on the paid-up capital of the Company. The above dividend is payable April 1st, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1927. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 1 to The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, or to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, on or after April 1st, 1927.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. BINNS,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, March 7th, 1927.

Brompton Paper's Earnings Slightly Lower

A SLIGHT decline in earnings is reported by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926, but the company improved its working capital position in spite of the payment of a $1 dividend on the common stock, and the president, in explaining the decline in profits last year, predicts higher earnings in the future.

Gross income amounted to $1,240,954, as compared with $1,321,065. From this came depreciation, $252,000; bond interest, $321,440; preferred dividends of subsidiary company, $17,500; preferred dividends, $160,000; common dividend, $70,000. These deductions left a surplus for the year of $420,014, bringing the total at credit of profit and loss to $5,578,751. The showing on common stock was equivalent to $3.55, as compared with $4.20 in 1925 and $2.91 in 1924.

Net working capital is shown at $3,951,266, as compared with $3,577,762. Total assets are shown at $26,455,985, as compared with $23,987,421, effect being given to the new financing of last year.

In his remarks to shareholders, E. W. Tobin, M.P., says, in part: "The net profits shown during the last year are lower than those of 1925. This is accounted for by a reduction in the selling price of some of the products manufactured by the company, and also from the fact that the company was out of the ground wood market during the latter part of 1926, in order to accumulate stock for the newsprint mill at Bromptonville. All ground wood made at this point will from now on be used in the newsprint mill and should materially increase the earnings of your company."

GOLD & DROSS

company reports that its sales have increased over 117 per cent. in the five years ending 1926. Each year's sales have shown an increase over those of the previous year, those for 1926 amounting to $685,301. Net earnings for 1924, after providing for all charges including depreciation and income tax, amounted to $25,984; for 1925, $40,405 and for 1926, $50,460. Dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock will be $21,000 annually, thus the balance available for dividends for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, was 2.4 times the dividend requirements. The company informs us that the same management under President H. W. Hunt will continue to direct the business.

HILTON BREAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED ISSUE

O. S., Toronto, Ont. The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of the Hilton Bread Company Limited, now being offered by A. E. Pearce & Company, possess a distinct element of speculation for the reason that the company's net earnings for a number of years past, while sufficient to inspire hopefulness for the future, would have to increase considerably to be enough for dividend payments on this issue of preferred shares after deducting management salaries, depreciation, interest, and so on. The company proposes to use the proceeds of this issue to extend its operations, and it expects that its earnings will increase in proportion to its expansion.

The Company's sales for 1921 amounted to $162,657, for 1922 to $138,220, for 1923 to $136,354, for 1924 to $133,926, for 1925 to $143,578, and for the six months ending June 30th, 1926, to $67,211. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, manufacturing expenses amounted to $98,584, leaving a gross profit of $44,994. From this was deducted selling and delivery expenses and administrative expenses amounting to $28,782, leaving a net trading profit for the year, before providing for management, salaries, depreciation, rentals and interest, of $16,212, this being 11.30 per cent. of the total sales. Similarly the company had a net trading profit in 1921, before providing for salaries, depreciation, etc., of $14,482 or 8.90 per cent. of sales; for 1922 of $14,972 or 10.85 per cent. of sales; for 1923 of $16,545 or 12.13 per cent. of sales; for 1924 of $15,564 or 11.63 per cent. of sales, and for the six months ending June 30, 1926, of $8,949, or 13.31 per cent. of sales.

It is evident from these figures that the company's net trading profit, under the new management, will have to show a very considerable increase before the company can pay dividends on its preference shares and also pay management salaries, and make proper provision for depreciation, etc. The company has been very conservatively managed in the past and has confined its operations to one section of the city where its products appear to have met with favor. Whether or not the large scale of operations planned by the company will meet with the success hoped for is a matter for the future to determine.

FREE LOTS FOR PUZZLE SOLVERS NOT SO FREE

Editor Gold and Dross,—

Could you give me any information about the Century Oil and Land Co., Limited, Montreal, because in January they put a puzzle in the——— ——— ———. I found out the puzzle and sent the answer to them, and I had a letter stating that my answer was correct and that I had won a free lot in Turner Valley, Alberta. I also had to send $4.75 for the Certificate of Ownership of the said lot.

On January 28th I had another letter stating that they received the $4.75 quite safe, and that the Certificate of Ownership with a blue print showing the size and location of the lot would be forwarded on to me within 10 days. But I have not heard from them since.

Could you tell me what I could or should do about it? I still have the letters.

It is hard on me because I cannot afford to lose the money as I have a widowed mother to support.

I acted straightforward, I think, because I wrote and told them how I was situated.

C. T., Inverary, Ont.

I have a letter from a woman in Metcalfe, Ontario, who was one of the hundreds to solve the easy puzzle mentioned. She also sent the $4.75 asked for, and she received the circular letter saying that it would be about ten days before she would receive her certificate of ownership. She went further, seeking by long distance telephone to know why the Company had not kept its promises; "but," she writes, "the only report I could get was that their telephone had been disconnected." They had moved on to pastures new, doubtless.

There is nothing you can do except say "Good-bye" to your $4.75, and think that you have bought the experience cheaply. Even if you get the certificate of ownership it will not be "value received," because the lot would be too small to be of any use, and the chances for profits in any drilling done by the Company would be very small, seeing that the Company does not say in what part of the Turner Valley its holdings lie, if lie they do there or anywhere. This Company may be like the others, who have practised this method of getting rid of cheap land to people who have no mortal use for it under the Sun, in that it may actually have the land. But as a rule these Companies give lots about 18 or 20 feet wide, too narrow for building purposes and in localities where nobody wants to live, and they ask for purposes of registration, getting out the deed and so on, a sum sufficient to pay them a handsome profit on the cost price. Where the locality has any attractions at all they will often give the lot, but point out to the recipient that it is too narrow and sell him another adjoining lot. Anyway you take it these solvers of puzzles get free lots that cost them more money than they are worth.

BROOKS STEAM MOTORS SHARES NO STOCK FOR A WIDOW

Editor Gold and Dross.

A friend of mine, a widow, has purchased Fifty Units of Brooks Steam Cars. She has paid $3,385.00, being half the purchase price she agreed to pay. The other half of the purchase price is now due.

Would you kindly let me have your opinion of this stock, so that I may show your letter to her before she makes the second payment?

C. C., Winnipeg, Man.

I would be very sorry to hear that a widow had spent Ten dollars let alone $3,385.00 for shares of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited., and the matter is made worse by this being only half of the purchase price. That stock is very speculative, and it is being offered by unlisted security dealers at about half the price mentioned by you. Even if the company makes an operating profit, dividends cannot conservatively be considered for some years at least. It is by no means certain that the company will be successful at all, as more than thirty ventures of this kind, before the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, made its attempt, proved unsuccessful in the United States, where the market is much larger than in Canada. If the Company has the sure basis for success so many of its stock salesmen claim, why is it necessary, long after manufacturing began, to have stock salesmen out all over Canada getting inexperienced investors by the hundreds to send a steady stream of money into the offices of Brook Securities, Ltd., which occupy a whole floor at a substantial rental in the Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Ontario?

As an organizer of campaigns to place speculative stocks in the hands of largely inexperienced investors, Mr. Oland J. Brooks stands easily first among the Americans who have chosen Canada as a field of operations. He has been more successful in selling stock than any of the others and he has been helped hitherto by the fact that most of the second mortgage companies, whose stock his agents sold, have paid dividends. Of course, the stock of all can be obtained for much less than was paid by original holders to Brooks' agents. One, the Sarnia Finance Corporation, may be taken over by another Company because the Directors see the futility of continuing on the present basis. The position of some of the others is not exactly clear. As for Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, the insistence is no longer on the profits to be made from steam passenger cars. Taxicabs are being used in Canada as an adjunct of the Brooks effort, and it remains to be seen just what can be done with these and with motor busses. It is to be hoped that in the annual meeting soon Mr. O. J. Brooks will give a statement which will show actual operating expenditures and receipts, the exact amount of stock outstanding, the overhead expenses, the current assets, the current liabilities, and the types and numbers of cars sold, and which will indicate whether the taxicabs and motor busses are sold to the general public or to other companies promoted by Mr. O. J. Brooks, and also whether these are cash sales or on the instalment plan.

POTPOURRI

S. S. S., Brantford, Ontario. *BRITISH CANADIAN MINES, LIMITED,* seem to be making an earnest effort on the *FOLEY* mine in the Rainy River district. The ore occurs in small shoots and the outlook for the venture is not any too bright. Various other operations on somewhat similar propositions in that district have failed.

H. S., New York, N. Y. *LAROSE-ROUYN MINES, LTD.* has been financed chiefly with capital from New York, and exploration work is being commenced at once on the company's properties in the Rouyn field.

H. W. K., Yarmouth, N. S. *CORONA* is in the exploration stage. The company has property in the midst of the section where important discoveries are being made. Operations on Corona hold out interesting possibilities. Further work can alone determine the question of whether the company will be lucky or not. *DUPRAT* is diamond drilling at present on property adjoining Waite-Montgomery. The property is in the prospect stage and the shares are highly speculative.

J. W. S., Kitchener, Ont. *ARGONAUT* is proceeding aggressively with work in its lower levels. Pilot work by diamond drill yielded interesting indications, and the officials express confidence in the result of actual development. However, the work will alone determine the question. At present it would appear as though shareholders will have to wait for two or three months in order to form an estimate of the future. It will require that time to perform the work requisite to get a reasonable estimate of the outlook.

T. R., Hamilton, Ont. We regret to state that your preferred shares in *INTERNATIONAL ASSETS, LIMITED,* are worthless. The company went into liquidation a year or two ago and its assets did not even realise sufficient to pay the claims of assisting banks.

R. M., Bracebridge, Ont. The *TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION,* the *NATIONAL TRUST* and the *CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION* are all strong, well-managed companies in excellent financial position, and their guaranteed savings receipts have high investment value. The *TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,* is not as strong a Company, but its Annual Statement for 1926 showed its financial position to be satisfactory. It has good direction and management and appears to be working into a better position from year to year.

E. G., Liverpool, N. S. There is no market at present for bonds of the *CITY REALTY INVESTING COMPANY OF MONTREAL, LIMITED.* We are informed that the management of the company is pursuing the policy of selling individual properties from time to time as favorable opportunities occur, and by this means they expect eventually to realize approximately 48% of the principal amount of the outstanding issue of $908,000 of bonds. If this hope is realized you should thus eventually realize nearly half of the par value of your holdings in this company.

M. B., Chandler, Que. It is not possible for anyone to say what the market trend will be over the next five months. There is an indicated quiet period ahead and it is not improbable that the average quotation for mining issues may be lower than the present. *NORANDA* would naturally be influenced by the general market condition. *INTERNATIONAL NICKEL* represents one of the soundest mining issues in Canada. The shares are attractive even at the current high price. The stock is quoted rather high in relation to present earnings.

(Continued on page 36)

Canada's Northlands for Wheat

(Continued from Page 29)

on Canadian agricultural prospects were eagerly sought. They were summed up in the expression that Canada had to be the source of supply for wheat for the Old Country for some time to come. He could see very little prospect of Russian wheat being again largely consumed in the United Kingdom as it was before the war, for many years to come, a fear which has been somewhat of a bogey to Western Canadian wheat producers. Under such circumstances, and with the uncertainties of supplies from India, where crops sometimes fail, together with the fact that people in such countries as India, China and Japan are more and more going over to wheat products, Canada is likely to be more and more looked to as Britain's chief source of supply of wheat.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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Due December 15, 1956. Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver, St. John or New York.

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In population, Manitoba is the fourth largest Province in Canada and although primarily an agricultural Province, it has made rapid strides industrially and financially. Over 56% of the Province's outstanding debentures have been issued for productive purposes and are fully self-sustaining.

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A copy of a booklet we have ready for distribution, entitled "The Investment Trust," explains in detail this opportunity. Send for your copy today. There is no obligation except that which you owe yourself to secure the complete details of this investment.

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The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

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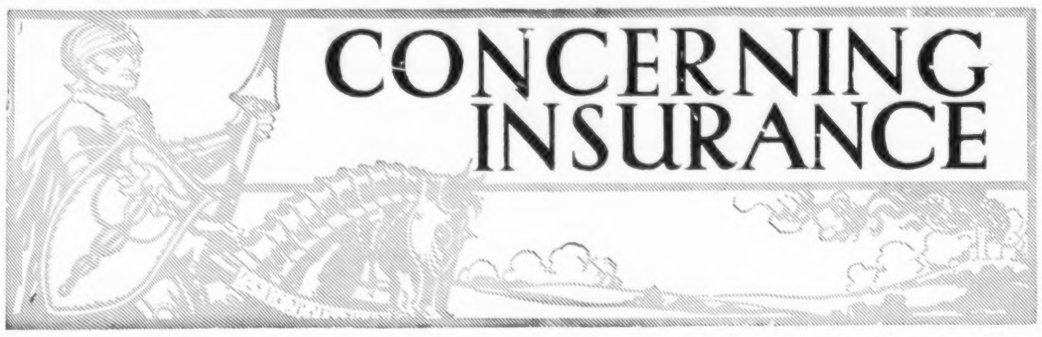

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Insurance of Authors Against Libel Actions

PROTECTION of authors against libel actions has been arranged by the Committee of Management of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers by means of insurance through the well-known Lloyds underwriters, C. E. Heath & Co., Limited.

Under the terms of the policy, members of the society are able to cover themselves for twelve months against damages and legal costs resulting from any such actions up to a limit of £1,000, which sum would appear to be ample for the purpose. Attention is drawn to the fact that the policy is not intended, and would not be most usefully employed, as a protection against actions arising out of one particular book or play. The cover given is in respect of works first published or performed not merely during the currency of the policy, but at any previous date; so that from the time the first annual premium is paid, the insured has full protection within the terms of the policy for all his writings published or performed since the beginning of his career.

The policy is apparently the same, i.e., for a single sum at the same premium in all cases, an indemnity up to a maximum of £1,000 in any one year for a premium of £3 5s. per annum, the assured to carry at own risk 10 per cent of each and every claim. The Society states, however, that the underwriters have intimated that in the event of a sufficient number of insurances being effected "a substantial reduction in this very reasonable charge" might be made on the renewal of the policy at the end of the first year of insurance.

Insuring Financed Cars

SOME of those companies writing finance business have been complaining about the laxity of financial companies in following up and recovering lost or stolen cars. When the finance company has insurance covering fire and theft, single interest collision, forging of notes, conversion and confiscation, it cannot lose. It appears that on the slightest provocation the finance companies seek the aid of the insurance carrier to get back their cars, which costs the carrier much money and makes the finance business unprofitable. Often it is found that the missing car is easy to locate and that the finance company made little or no effort to recover it.

Standard Life Adopts Annual Bonus System

THE announcement is made that the Standard Life Assurance Co. will in future declare and distribute bonuses annually. For the past triennium the company has declared a bonus of 2 per cent.

President Haley Fiske Oldest Metropolitan Veteran With 54 Years' Service

AT THEIR annual banquet to be held Wednesday evening, March 16, the Home Office Veterans of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will observe the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of Haley Fiske, president of the company and the oldest veteran of them all in point of service which has continued for nearly fifty four years. While Mr. Fiske's anniversary date is actually two days later the veterans celebrate the event in advance at the banquet because he is accustomed to spend the day at home.

More than eleven hundred men and women each with a record of at least twenty years' employment, have been invited to attend the banquet as guests of the company. Of these one hundred and fifty-seven will have completed thirty-five years of service by the end of 1927, while thirty-six already have passed the forty year mark and seven have been with the company more than forty-five years.

Miss Carrie A. Foster, of Brooklyn, recently completed fifty years with the company. Early this year Henry D. Van Zandt of Leonia, N.J., who ranks among the men next to Mr. Fiske, in point of service, observed the forty-seventh anniversary of his employment. James S. Roberts, secretary of the company, and F. W. McCormack, Paymaster, will also join the forty-seven year group during the year.

The banquet will be held in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building. Frederick H. Ecker, Vice-President of the company and President of the Veterans, will be the toastmaster. Talks will be made by Mr. Fiske, Mr. Ecker and Mr. John Wilson, chairman of the Veterans' Executive Board.

Additional Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that during the week ending March 1st, the following licenses have been issued:

The Canadian Indemnity Company—Forgery insurance, in addition to

F. B. DALGLEISH
Manager of the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg, who addressed the Ontario Retail Hardware Association at its recent Convention in Toronto. Part of his address appears in this issue.

the classes for which it is already licensed.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation — Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

General Accident Assurance Company of Canada—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The Autocar Fire and Accident Insurance Company, Limited—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Importance of Inspection in Keeping Down Fire Insurance Cost

IN HIS address before the recent annual convention of the Ontario Retail Hardware Association, Mr. F. B. Dalgleish, manager of the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg, said that the past year has again demonstrated the fact that during periods of extreme cold weather fire losses will show an increase. "Generally speaking," he said, "the winter of 1925-1926 was comparatively mild, the result was that we had an exceptionally low loss ratio, whereas the winter of 1926 and so far this year has been the reverse with the result that the months of November, December and January gave us a particularly bad experience. In cold weather it is necessary to force your heating plants to the limit to obtain the required heat and this brings us to one of the main features of Mutual fire insurance. We contend that one of the chief factors in our low cost is that our risks are personally inspected by our own experienced representatives, who carefully check over our business, making the necessary recommendations for improvement. Too much importance cannot be placed on this inspection work, particularly as a good percentage of fires originate in the heating plant of the risk. However, it should not be necessary for a hardware man to have his risk inspected in this regard. Electrical wiring, storage of oils and accumulations of crating, excelsior and papers are other vital points which should be closely watched. During each year a week is set aside and is termed Fire Prevention Week. During this time experienced insurance inspectors go over risks making recommendations which are later followed up by the Fire Marshal's department and this work is of great importance. However, each individual can do this on his own account and the necessary precautions taken and needed improvements made. The general public are demanding lower insurance rates, whereas insurance executives, pointing to the experience of the last few years, declare it almost an impossibility to make a profit at the present rates. As insurance companies are merely the collectors and distributors of insurance money to reimburse those who suffer fire, each person by inspection can reduce fire hazards, which will in time reduce losses, and reduction in insurance rates would naturally follow. Our own experience is that a large percentage of the fires on which we suffer losses do not originate in our own assured's premises but are communicated from exposing risks. It is, therefore, necessary that your inspection be not confined to your own risk but extended to your neighbors' as well, and if you know of any hazard in your neighbor's risk it should be pointed out to him. You are in just as good a position to do this as an inspector, and if by any chance your advice is not taken and the necessary change made, it is your duty, both to yourself and others, to report same to the Fire Marshal, who will see that it is attended to.

The average loss ratio for a five-year period from 1921 to 1926 was 60.67% of the premiums written in Canada. Those figures take in all classes of risks and are the totals for all fire insurance companies as reported to the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. Taking into consideration the loss ratio, the cost of fire prevention work and fire department expenses, the cost per capita of population in 1926 in Canada was $11.02. Add to this cost the loss of life each year through fire, and I think you will agree with me that fire prevention work is a work that should have the serious consideration of every citizen in Canada. Insurance companies are putting forth big efforts, but the work cannot be done by them alone and they must have your assistance."

New Annuity Form of New York Life

IT IS announced that the New York Life Insurance Co. has placed on the market a new immediate annuity which provides for the payment at death of the annuitant of the difference, if any, between the single premium and the total of annuities paid. This removes one of the main objections which people on this side have against taking out an annuity.

Occupations in Canada

CANADA has a very limited leisured class. Practically every individual is making some contribution to the nation's productive and constructive effort. The census of Canada by occupations recently issued by the Dominion Government shows that in 1921 there were 3,173,169 persons over ten years of age gainfully employed in the country, of whom 2,683,019 were male and 490,150 women. In that year, of the total population of the country 47.5 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations. Of the male population 77.5 per cent. were so employed, and of the female population 15.2 per cent.

The greater number of Canadian workers are engaged in agriculture, this giving employment to 1,041,618 persons, or nearly 33 per cent of those gainfully employed. Of this total 1,023,706 are men and 17,912 women. Manufacturing claims the next largest number, with 546,657 followers, 441,249 being men and 105,408 women. Followers of the country's major industries are as follows: trade, 310,439; transportation, 268,092; construction, 185,202; finance, 61,301; mining and quarrying, 51,063; logging, 39,815; fishing and trapping, 29,292. In domestic service there are 216,270; professional services, 181,391; public administration, 94,541; and recreational, 7,807. The balance of 139,681 are engaged in unspecified industries.

One-fifth of the total followers of agriculture are farmers' sons. The greater number of farmers describe their calling as general or grain. The total of stock raisers is impressive, and also those following purely fruit raising or dairying. There are 6,614 gardeners, florists and nurserymen, 739 poultry farmers, 616 apiarists, and 161 fur farmers. Women in agriculture make a substantial total and follow diversified phases. There are 15,756 general or grain farmers among them, 149 fruit farmers, 141 stock raisers, 52 poultry farmers, 44 dairy farmers, 27 apiarists and one fur farmer.

There are 1,169 architects in

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NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets $3,192,832.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets $4,438,750.00
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO., SWITZERLAND
Established 1863
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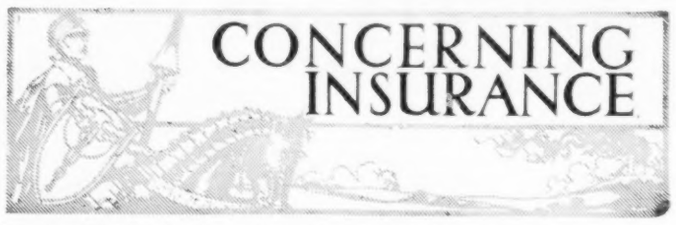


Canada, and 12,842 civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineers. Art has 1,392 followers in the way of painters, teachers, and sculptors. Education claims 63,970, and health 36,299, of whom 8,706 are physicians and surgeons. There are 8,529 followers of the law and 2,794 described as literary, 880 being authors and librarians and 1,914 editors and reporters.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

W. R., Atlas, Sask.: The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. of Wawanesa, Man., has been in business since 1896 and operates on the mutual system. It is safe to insure with for mutual insurance. At the end of 1926 its total assets were $2,270,880.03, including $1,328,494.87 of unassessed premium notes, while its liabilities were $154,530.76, according to its published report, showing a surplus, including the premium notes, of $2,116,349.27. The insurance in force was $125,749,692.00. Formerly the company only insured two-thirds the actual cash value, but about four years ago increased it to three-quarters, so that the insured is now entitled to insure and to recover up to three-quarters of the actual cash value, but no more.

N. L., Montreal, Que.: The Australian Mutual Provident Society, with head office at Sydney, Australia, is the leading life company in Australia, but it is not licensed in Canada and accordingly its returns are not shown in the Government reports here. It is registered in Great Britain, and if you have a policy with it our advice is to hang on to it, as it would mean a loss to you to change over to another company. The results under its annual dividend or annual bonus policies are exceptionally good. The actual result under Policy No. 813,877 issued to G. F. Cuttle in 1904 has recently come to our notice. The policy became a claim by death of policyholder in June, 1926, after having been insured for 21½ years. The sum assured was £1,000 carrying a half-yearly premium of £30/16/8. The total premiums paid during the currency of the policy were £662/18/4, while the total bonus additions or dividends declared on the policy were £550/4/0, or 83 per cent. of the premiums paid, so that the total claim paid under the £1,000 policy was £1,550/4/0. For the year 1925 the reversionary bonus added to the policy was £41/8/0, being £10/11/4 in excess of the premium paid for the year. The practice in Great Britain and Australia is to distribute profits or dividends in the form of an addition to the sum assured instead of in cash.

J. A., Fort William, Ont.: One of the chief promoters of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec, is evidently none other than A. J. W. Greig, who has signed himself as president. When last he received attention in these columns he was A. J. Walker-Greig, and also masquerated under the high-sounding title of "Alfred, Earl of Dunblane." As A. J. Walker-Greig he was one of the early promoters of the Toronto Casualty, and after his connection with that company was severed, he engaged in the production of the Title Guaranty and Casualty Co. of America. A warrant was issued in Michigan for his arrest on the charge of swindling investors in that State, and he was finally arrested in Montreal back in 1922 and taken to Michigan to stand trial. He was convicted on the charge of larceny and embezzlement of money paid him for stock. He was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, and served his time. At the trial, the prosecution brought out that he was wanted on various charges by the authorities at Moose Jaw, Sask., and by Scotland Yard, London, Eng. We have already advised investors to leave the stock of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec alone. We have no information about the North American and British Funding Corporation, which is said to have bought fifty-one per cent. of the stock.

E. W., Windsor, Ont.: The Canadian Indemnity Co. is a running mate of the Canadian Fire Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, and operates under the same management. It was incorporated in 1916 and received a Dominion license November 21, 1919. At the end of 1926 its total assets were $819,592.93, while its total liabilities except capital were $181,788.94, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $637,803.99. The paid up capital was $300,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $337,803.99. The premium income in 1926 was $653,724.71 and the interest income $39,735.94. The losses were $269,615.03 and the expenses $201,458.64; taxes, $11,632.51. The company paid a six per cent. dividend to shareholders in 1926. Policyholders are amply protected.

A. H., Toronto, Ont.: We agree with the view that those who were responsible for staging the Frank E. Hand complimentary meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 28th, under the auspices and also no doubt at the expense of the Independent Order of Foresters, showed very poor taste and also poor business judgment. It is well known

GORDON INGRAM
New Director of the Northern Life Assurance Company.

that the chief executive officer of the Foresters, Mr. W. H. Hunter, who more than anyone else is responsible for placing this large fraternal Order in a sound financial position, is at present in California recuperating from illness brought on from overwork in the interests of the Order. It might appear as if advantage was taken of his illness by those temporarily in authority during his enforced absence to attempt to curry public favor for one who might be regarded in some quarters as a possible successor. This, we believe, would not meet with the approval of the members generally, as it savors altogether too much of trying on the crown, as it were, before the king has passed off the scene. It may be taken for granted that no such expenditure of the Order's funds for the personal exploitation of any official would have been permitted had the chief executive been back in harness. It was also in our opinion poor business for Mr. Hand himself, who is Director of Organization of the I. O. F., because it focuses public attention at this time on his qualifications and achievements and his fitness for leadership. Brass bands, expensive newspaper write-ups, and personal exploitation were the accompaniments of assessmentism in the old days, and leaders of fraternal societies and their lieutenants depending on such methods to inspire confidence in their undertakings were a lamentable failure in the past and we believe are no more likely to succeed in the future. Sound methods of administration and sound plans of insurance are the basis upon which fraternal societies will have to build if they are to continue to receive the support of the public. Mr. Hand is in charge of the field work of the I. O. F., and the result of all this publicity on his behalf will be to bring about a close scrutiny of what he has accomplished in building up the business of the Order for the money spent under his direction.

D. O., North Bay, Ont.: You will be making no mistake if you take either the Business Men's Policy of the Metropolitan Life or the Jubilee Policy of the London Life. What the future returns or dividends will be under either policy it is impossible to foretell, and it is illegal to make an estimate. You will come out all right in any event, as both companies are in a sound position and safe to insure with. We do not discriminate between such companies.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - - - 17 St. John St., Montreal.
Capital Subscribed $500,000
Capital Paid Up $200,000
Total funds for security of policy holders $1,088,079

Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, President. J. E. Clement, Vice-President and Manager.
J. A. Blondeau, Secretary. F. E. Leyland, Superintendent.
Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. Grover Leyland, Local Manager.

One of the very few Canadian Companies owned and controlled by Canadians. You are no doubt favorable to the idea of buying Canadian products—then logically you should carry at least a part of your insurance in a real Canadian Company. Consult the best agent in your Town—he represents us.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID $2,000,000 ASSETS $5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE **General Accident** Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED $850,000,000
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets $3,118,764.07
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

***The* MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort In Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.
Offices in principal Canadian Cities

WE WILL INSURE YOU
An apartment house or store without Public Liability Insurance is in constant financial danger.
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK, President.
36 Toronto Street Toronto.

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL
Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
Sun Insurance Office Limited
LONDON ENGLAND
FOUNDED A.D. 1710
LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA
ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, ASSISTANT MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
SUN BUILDING TORONTO
FIRE AND CASUALTY
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Transportation Official Approves Good Roads

AT THE monthly noonday luncheon of the Transportation Club of Toronto, in the Hotel Carls-Rite, on February twenty-eighth, Mr. T. E. McDonnell, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Express Company, frankly stated his belief that the best interests of Canada's future will be served by the building and proper use of good roads. He suggested the necessity of keeping private and purely local vehicle activity free from centralized control, drawing sharp distinction between private use of public roads and use of public roads as a place to carry on private business.

After again calling attention to the generally admitted unfair condition represented by two sets of carriers for hire in competition for the same traffic, one of them subject to control of its construction, operation, rates and practices, the other almost wholly free from such control, he said he felt that one who criticises an existing condition should suggest a remedy. He then proceeded to do so, first asking his audience to keep clear in their minds that his suggested remedy did not involve any increased taxation of motor vehicles.

His suggested plan would not apply to private passenger motor cars, nor would it apply to the usual movement of local delivery trucks, taxicabs, City or hotel buses, country school buses, or what is known as the farm truck. It would apply to any motor vehicle, passenger or truck, which desired to make general use of the highways of any Province for transporting passengers or freight.

To bring this about, the suggested plan is that each Province shall issue two kinds of motor licenses, one a local license, the other a general license, the two kinds of license plates to be readily distinguishable from each other.

The local license would authorize movement of the vehicle within not only its home municipality or township, but also in each immediately adjoining municipality or township. Any one applying for that kind of a local license would not be subject in any way to the proposed plan, thus giving to purely local activity a reasonably wide range of movement in several adjoining municipalities or townships.

Anyone applying for a general license for private use would not be subject to the plan, thus preserving the distinction between private use of public roads and the use of public roads as a place to carry on private business.

Anyone applying for a general license to carry passengers or goods beyond the local zone would first be referred to the Provincial Commission which controls public utilities. That Commission would investigate the existing facilities as to highway transport, radial and rail service for the purpose of determining whether public necessity and convenience justified any further duplication of existing transportation facilities.

If the Commission's decision was against such duplication, the license would be refused. If the decision was favorable a condition of granting the license would be that the applicant convince the Commission of the sufficiency of his plans to furnish continuously the proposed service and of his financial ability to meet the reasonably expected liabilities of such a business, and to file with the Commission a schedule of his service and his rates from which he would not deviate without due notice to the Commission. Any operator who later failed to meet these requirements would be subject to revocation of his license.

On the certificate describing the vehicle licensed for local activity it would be necessary to note at time of issue the names of the municipalities and townships in which its movement was authorized. Having that certificate in the possession of the operator any Constable or Traffic Officer could police any unauthorized movement.

An additional advantage cited for the proposed plan, but not invoked in its adoption, was that it would afford Provincial governments an automatic segregation of purely local vehicles and make it easier to solve another problem of apportioning to local governments some reasonable share of motor license fees for the up-keep of pavements which are in many instances the only roads used by these local vehicles.

Transportation in Canada, both by highway and by rail, is a condition vital to Canada's future. So too, is ability to make the widest possible private use of its roads. The proposed plan is intended at least to recognize both, seems reasonably simple as to its enforcement, and should receive careful consideration of Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout Canada.

Canadian National Railways Earns More

AN INCREASE in gross earnings, an increase in net earnings and a diminution in the operating ratio for the month of January, are shown in the statement issued by the Canadian National Railways.

During January last the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including the Grand Trunk System lines in the United States, reached a total of $20,168,259, compared with $18,701,154.49 in January, 1926, an increase for January this year of $1,467,104.51.

During January, 1927, the working expenses amounted to $18,133,905.55 as compared with $16,972,772.88 in January, 1926, an increase of $1,161,132.67.

Net earnings in January last amounted to $2,034,353.45 as against net earnings in January, 1926, of $1,728,381.61 an increase of $305,971.84 in favor of January of the current year and equivalent to a gain of 17.70 per cent. in net earnings.

While the gross earnings of the System increased by 7.84 per cent. in January last when compared with the total for January of the previous year, the working expenses increased by 6.84 per cent. and this favorable condition is reflected in a lowered operating ratio for January, 1927, of 89.91 per cent. as compared with 90.76 for January, 1926.

A final statement regarding the railway operating revenues and railway operating expenses of the Canadian National Railways during the year 1926 shows that the net revenue from railway operations in 1926 amounted to $46,483,192.55 and this figure compared with $32,264,414.79, the net operating revenue of 1925.

These totals exclude the revenues and expenses of the Central Vermont System and when these are added the net revenue from railway operations of all lines in Canada and the United States during 1926 amount to $48,225,029.64 as compared with similar revenues during 1925 of $33,443,298.04.

The following summarizes the financial statements of the System since the amalgamation, excluding figures for the Central Vermont System:

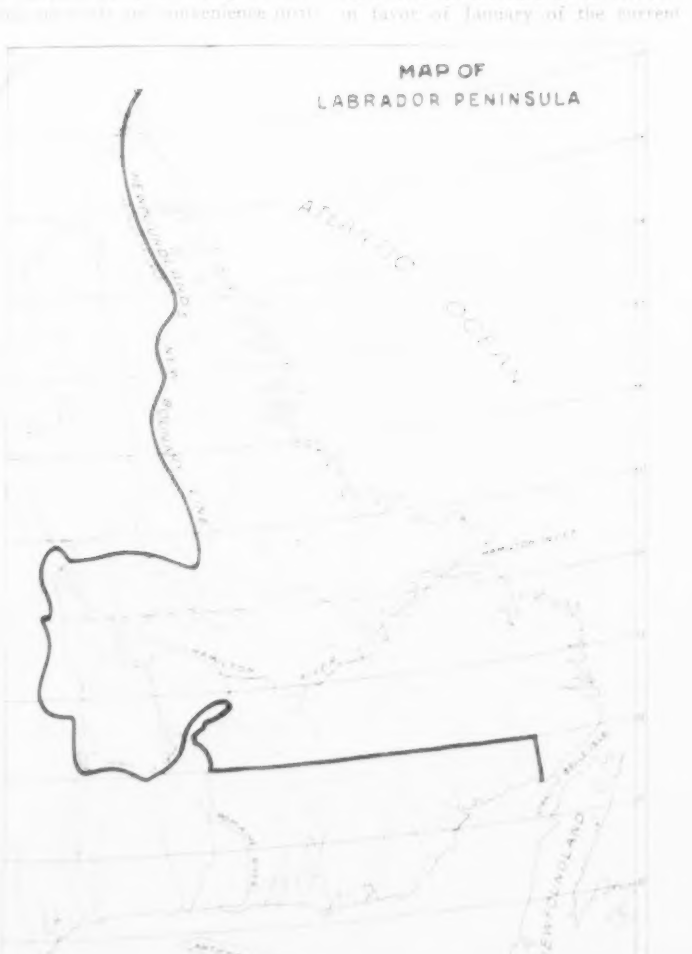
	Operating Revenue	Net Operating Revenue
1922	$232,132,380.88	$3,008,625.29
1923	253,135,487.61	20,430,649.08
1924	235,588,182.55	17,244,251.48
1925	244,971,202.61	32,264,414.79
1926	266,187,825.54	46,483,192.55

The relationship of expenditure to revenue is an important factor and the increasing improvement in operating ratio is shown by the following table:—

1922	98.70
1923	91.92
1924	92.68
1925	86.03
1926	82.54

Gold and Dominion Notes Shrink

IN THE Greenshields Review for February reference was made to the probability of official returns showing a considerable loss in gold during January. The report of the Comptroller of Dominion Currency, just issued, shows $92,948,000 gold held against Dominion notes at the end of January as compared with $128,086,000 at the end of December, 1926, a decrease of over $35,000,000. Concurrently, however, there was a sharp contraction in outstanding Dominion Government notes which fell from 210 millions to 171 millions. The ratio of gold to notes, although



Newfoundland's new boundary line in Labrador, as described in the article on the Front Page of the Financial Section, is here graphically set out on an official map. The immense territory, which the Privy Council's decision awards to Newfoundland, will ultimately be of great value to her.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 — E. R. WOOD, President — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars

Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO 2

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR

Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,172,500.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36

THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

Introducing Canada's Greatest Chain Store System

Canadian Department Stores, Limited, the largest chain store system in Canada, includes the following stores:—

Duncan Ferguson Co., Limited, Stratford
Dundas & Flavelle, Limited, Lindsay
The Ritchie Co., Limited, Belleville
E. J. Coles Co., Limited, Woodstock
The Chas. Austin Co., Limited, Chatham
A. Bristol & Company, Picton
The Robt. Wright Co., Limited, Brockville
H. H. Engel & Co., Limited, Hanover
Bryans Limited, Sault Ste. Marie
The Robinson Co., Limited, Napanee
Ogilvie-Lochead, Limited, Brantford
A. A. Fournier Limited, Ottawa
Beamish & Smith, Limited, North Bay
Huntington's Limited, Midland
The Cressman Co., Limited, Peterborough
Beamish & Adams, Huntsville
McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catharines
I. L. Matthews & Co., Port Arthur
Letendre Limited, Montreal, Que.
Stafford Limited, Sudbury
Fenton & Smith, Pembroke
F. Pratt, Limited, Hamilton

FORTY or fifty years ago a trip to town was an event in the life of the rural dweller, frequently occasioning the loss of a day's time, often accompanied by hardships of weather and transportation. Yet, even in grandfather's day, the department or general store formed not merely the shopping, but also the social centre of rural life, and it was then that the foundations were laid for many a successful business.

* * * * * *

Since those days, in spite of the keen price arguments advanced by the mail-order houses, the local department store has continued to find favor with the community which it has served so faithfully, and continued to enjoy the confidence of the buying public.

* * * * * *

Now a new and even brighter day is dawning for these stores. Together, the leading department stores of many important cities in Eastern Canada, as shown on the map, are combining the better to serve their communities, in an extensive co-operaive movement which will enable the local department store to compete successfully with the mail-order concern, and to give the rural and small city dweller the same advantages of personal selection and low price as are enjoyed by the buyers in the largest city stores. This great consolidation is known as the Canadian Department Stores, Limited.

* * * * * *

The average age of these stores is in excess of forty years, and some of them were serving the populace long before the days of Confederation or before the country was united by the telephone and railroads. Throughout these years all the stores under individual management have been consistently profitable and successful. Former owners will continue as managers, and have invested to an average extent of over $100,000 or a total of more than two and a half million in the project.

* * * * * *

The remarkable financial success of chain stores recently established in Canada and the United States speaks volumes for the future possibilities of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited. Sales for the 12 leading chain stores in the States last year totalled more than $660,000,000—a gain of $80,000,000 over 1925.

* * * * * *

Through centralized buying, Canadian Department Stores, Limited will have direct access to world markets and will be able to undersell and outsell competitors. Cash transactions will be encouraged and bad debts eliminated. New branches will later be opened in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion. With the modern ease of transportation, present good roads, and with the substantial advantages and economies of large volume purchasing and strong management, these stores are bound to merit and receive an increasing share of patronage and prosperity.

We are offering First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds in Canadian Department Stores, Limited, at 100, to yield 7%.

There will be delivered with each $1,000 bond of this series ($4,250,000) five shares of the no par common stock of the company.

For detailed information of this most attractive investment communicate with:

Municipal Bankers
Bond and Sales Corporation Limited
Toronto
Montreal . Ottawa . London

H. B. Robinson & Co.
Limited
Toronto and Montreal

Jones Bros. of Can., Ltd.

(Dominion Charter)

20-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Yielding

6 $\frac{3}{4}$%

[illegible]

Gairdner & Co.

Limited

Telephone Elgin 2[illegible] [illegible]

CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend [illegible] per cent. [illegible] for the three months ending March 31st, 1927, being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the office of the Company, Toronto, on and after Friday, the 1st day of April, 1927. The Transfer Books will be closed from the [illegible] to the 31st of March, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. E. [illegible]

Managing Director

AN OPPORTUNITY

Industrial corporation requires men for its organization, possessing primarily the following qualifications:

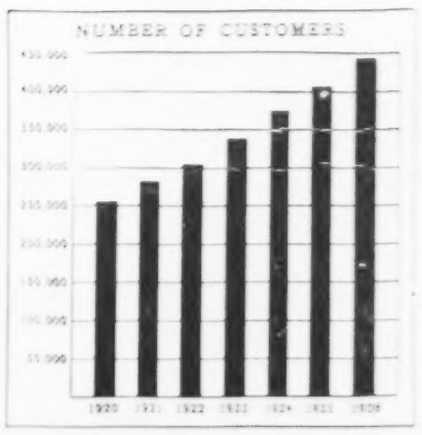
Age 25 to 28 years. Good education, with practical accounting experience. Ambitious, aggressive, and of good character.

This is an unusual opportunity, and to successful applicants there are excellent possibilities for development and advancement.

Write to Box W

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852



73% Growth in Customers

In 1920 the properties now in the Associated System had 254,000 customers. Today there are over 444,000 customers. This is the normal growth of the same properties over the entire period.

The steadiness of this growth (see chart) from year to year, including 1921 with its unusual business depression, indicates the remarkable stability of a diversified electric light and power system.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Incorporated in 1906

Write for our Illustrated Year Book

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company

61 Broadway New York

NEW ISSUE

$300,000

St. Catherine Improvement Company

6 [illegible]% First Mortgage Leasehold 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
6 [illegible]% First Mortgage Leasehold 20-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	$300,000	$300,000
No par value Common Stock	[illegible] Shares	[illegible] Shares

PROPERTY: The company owns the leasehold of the Great Sale property at the corner of St. Catherine St. West and St. Mathew St., Montreal, comprising [illegible] sq. ft. The three premises a Wholesale [illegible] [illegible] building shown is the Salamander Sale building, the best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sq. ft. [illegible] in this most suitable section of Montreal.

SECURITY: The issue is secured by a first mortgage on the building and leasehold on the entire property. Proceeds of the issue will be used to liquidate a bank loan of $[illegible] and to meet the balance of construction costs. After completion of the present financing the only indebtedness of the company will be its outstanding bond issue.

VALUATION: Valuation on the building and leasehold by Chas. A. [illegible], the architects, is $[illegible]. The bond issue therefore constitutes a mortgage on the site of about [illegible] of actual valuation.

EARNINGS: Average annual net earnings during the life of the bonds, based on present rentals after deducting expenses, taxes, sinking fund, etc., available for bond interest, is estimated at $[illegible], or more than three times the average annual interest requirements. After deducting average annual bond interest of $[illegible] the average annual earnings available for common stock would be equal to more than $[illegible] per share on [illegible] shares outstanding, equivalent to annual gross revenue of about $[illegible].

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides for retirement of the bonds at the rate of $[illegible] annually. The sinking fund will be sufficient for redemption of these bonds before maturity.

PRICE: Par and accrued interest. Purchasers of bonds will receive [illegible] shares of no par value Common Stock with each $[illegible] of bonds.

(Subscribers of [illegible] to be issued common stock will be allotted a free sub. of $25 par value share.)

JOHNSTON AND WARD

[illegible] St. James St., Montreal. [illegible] King St. E., Toronto.

The information in the advertisement has been gathered from sources we believe to be reliable and in which we rely in recommending these bonds.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851

Western Assurance Company

Fire, Inland Marine, Ocean Marine, Registered Mail & Transport Floaters, Automobile, Burglary, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1927

ASSETS

Government Bonds	$[illegible]
City Bonds	[illegible]
Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Corporation Bonds	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Accrued Interest	[illegible]
Balances due from other Companies	[illegible]
Cash in Banks and on hand	[illegible]
Agents' Balances	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES

Reserves (see below)	
Unexpired Risks	$[illegible]
Losses under adjustment	[illegible]
Sundry Items	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
SPECIAL RESERVES	
For Taxes	$[illegible]
For Expenses and Contingencies	[illegible]
For Reserve for Unpaid Losses	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Unearned Premiums	
Other Reserves	
Total Reserves	$[illegible]
Capital Stock	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THIS COMPANY IN 1851 $[illegible]

	1925	1926	Increase
ASSETS	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS			
Including paid-up capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PREMIUM INCOME	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Officers

[illegible]

Board at London, England

[illegible]

British and Foreign Offices: 14 Cornhill, London, E.C.

W. A. [illegible], Manager

Head Office, 16-22 Wellington Street East, Toronto

Stocks

Bonds **Grain**

Cotton

Specialists in Northern Ontario Mining Stocks.

A.L.HUDSON & COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1920
TORONTO

King and Jordan Streets, Elgin 1104.

Members:
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Produce Exchange.
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange.
New York Curb Market (Ass'te.)

WE OFFER:

PERSONAL SERVICE

In the Careful Selection of Government, Municipal and High-Grade Investment Securities.

Suggestions on Request.

Campbell, Thompson & Co.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS
293 Bay St., TORONTO

We recommend

Hamilton Dairies
Preferred and Common

DENMAN & CO.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON, ONT.
BRANCH: BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Western Homes Ltd.
Mortgage Investments
Winnipeg—Canada

Capital Subscribed $2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

INVESTING
—BY MAIL—

You can transact your investment business through our Mail Investment Department as easily and satisfactorily as you could in person at our office.

We invite correspondence from anybody who is interested in making and keeping sound investments.

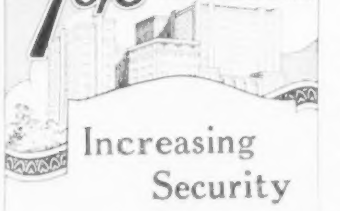
KIPPEN & COMPANY
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
4 Hospital Street.
MONTREAL.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 160

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED
(No personal liability)

[illegible]

7% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS



Increasing Security

The holder of long-term United Bonds is assured an increasing security behind his investment as time goes on.

No issue of United Bonds is ever for more than 60% of a conservative appraisal of the property securing it.

The facts that United Bonds mature serially, that they are retired promptly as due, and that the trust mortgage remains unchanged upon the property securing them, mean this:

[illegible]

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Wm. Brown, Vice-President and Manager.

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Imperial Bank Bldg., WINDSOR, ONT.

Canada's Loss—Newfoundland's Gain

(Continued from page 29)

The line so defined is indicated by the accompanying sketch map and involves two modifications of the Colony's claim of inconsequential importance. These are:

First: The Colony of Newfoundland contended that the line to be drawn due north from the Bay of Blanc Sablon as mentioned in the Act of 1825 should be drawn from the western headland or alternatively from the centre of the Bay, whereas Canada contended that it should be drawn from the eastern headland of the Bay, on the ground that the tract of coast re-annexed by the Act to Lower Canada was expressed to be "inclusive" of the Bay with the islands adjacent to that part of the coast. The only importance of the point was that it involved title to an island called "Woody Island", which lies opposite the Bay. The island was claimed by Canada in 1860 on account of its importance as a fishing station and as affording a well sheltered harbor and certain advantages as a coaling station. The question of title had, however, been left undecided. Their Lordships' decision sustains Canada's contention on this point.

Secondly: Their Lordships modified in one particular the southern boundary claimed by the Colony which was drawn westward along the 52nd parallel across the Romaine River until it met the height of land a short distance west of 65 degrees west longitude and then deviated to follow the height of land. The effect of this was to include within the area claimed by the Colony a small loop of territory west of the Romaine River, between the 52nd parallel and the height of land. The Judicial Committee modifies the boundary so claimed by carrying the boundary along the 52nd parallel only until it meets the river Romaine, at which point the line turns northward along the left bank of that river to its source and the height of land.

The adoption of the Romaine River as a boundary gives effect to the Colony's contention that the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps show that it was generally believed in the material dates between 1763 and 1825 that the River St. John had its source at or near the spot where, in fact, is the source of the River Romaine, that is, at or near the 52nd degree of north latitude. This contention was singularly destitute of foundation. The best contemporary maps actually showed the widest diversity, as opposed to unanimity, of belief respecting the locality of the headwaters of the River St. John, some of them placing it a considerable distance below and others above the 52nd parallel. Moreover, the Romaine issues, not as Newfoundland contended, from a lakelet (the Burnt Lakes) situated exactly on the 52nd parallel—which is merely an expansion of that river—but on the contrary, as determined by modern surveys, from a lake in latitude 52 deg. 43 m. or nearly a hundred miles following the course of the river beyond the 52nd parallel.

* * *

SOME of the important results which follow from the judgment of the Privy Council and the Judicial Committee are these:

1. It means that the Island Colony, although hitherto interested only in the exploitation of the cod fishery upon the eastern seaboard of the peninsula, the trade incident thereto and the collection of custom duties there, is now assigned under its mediaeval title to "coast" the administration and government of a vast province, exceeding in extent some of the principalities in Europe and extending inland from the seashore, at the most distant point of the watershed, some five hundred miles.

2. It means that extensive timber resources located, for the most part, between 52nd and 55th parallels of north latitude and comprising some 60,000 square miles of spruce, balsam and pine, of an estimated value from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 dollars will be exploited. A large part of this area is already covered by licenses which, originally issued to leading inhabitants in Newfoundland, are claimed to be held under assignment by one, Joseph de Champlain, who claims that he represents powerful American interests and has spent the better part of the past several years trying to bring about the settlement of the boundary case. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the negotiations for settlement which took place between representatives of the Newfoundland, Quebec and Dominion Governments in Montreal in December, 1924.

3. It means that there has passed under the administrative control of the Colony of Newfoundland water-power resources of immense extent and potential value. To mention no others, the Muskrat Falls and the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River, located 30 miles and 235 miles respectively, above the head of Lake Melville, afford water-power facilities of great magnitude. The Grand Falls is a cataract of the first magnitude. With a wonderful display of energy, the water tumbles in a single leap, from a crest to basin, a distance of 302 feet. Issuing from the basin at the foot of the great cascade, the river rushes through a canyon some eight miles long until it finally issues into the main valley of the river. Dr. Low states that the difference in level between the water in the basin and that issuing into the main valley is 260 feet, and this descent is in a continuous rapid by the pent-up stream. Under the terms of a contract made by the Newfoundland Government and the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company Limited, in 1915 and subsequently amended in 1923, and ratified by Statutes of the Newfoundland legislature (5 Geo. V. 1915 chap. 4 and 14 Geo. V. chap. 1) valuable power rights on the Hamilton River or the Northwest River were granted to the Company, on certain terms and conditions.

4. It means that the Colony of Newfoundland has acquired the administrative control over possible valuable mineral resources.

5. It means, when the territory is denuded of its forest wealth, the death knell of Poor Lo, the Indian—the Montagnais Indians of Canada—whose hunting grounds lie within the basin of the Hamilton River and whose main dependence, for food and livelihood, are the woodland caribou and the fur-bearing animals.

6. It means that the Colony of Newfoundland which has not been noted for its efficient administration of the fishing coast, let alone the interior, must now provide for the effective administration of this great province, with all its resources, and of the trading operations which are now, and will in future, be carried on there.

7. It means that the current maps of British North America must be substantially altered.

While the loss to Canada, and more immediately to the Province of Quebec, of this valuable territory is thus considerable, there is some consolation for Canadians in the reflection that the territory still remains under the British flag and under British administrative control.

Christie, Brown Has Larger Profits

SUBSTANTIALLY larger earnings are shown in the annual report of Christie, Brown and Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926. The report shows gross trading profits of $752,072 in 1926, to which is added other income of $6,596, bringing the total to $758,641. General and administrative expenses total $466,192, bringing operating profit for the year to $292,449, as compared with $106,886 for 1925. The following appropriations are made: bond interest, $44,125; taxes, $19,841; contribution to employees' saving and profit-sharing funds, $8,550; preferred dividends, $72,806, leaving a surplus for the year of $89,590, as compared with the previous surplus of $7,620.

The balance sheet indicates a reduction in working capital, current assets at $676,213 comparing with $979,149 for the previous year, and current liabilities at $181,760 against $175,329.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Financial Statement, 31st December, 1926

ASSETS

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Accrued Interest		$1,128,013.57
Stocks and Bonds and Accrued Interest		80,425.00
Canadian Victory Bonds with Accrued Interest		53,608.03
Real Estate, Head Office Building	$ 329,518.97	
Real Estate—Other than Head Office Building	783,990.20	
		1,113,509.17
Office Furniture and Fixtures, Maps and Plans and Automobiles, less depreciation		9,954.04
Accounts Receivable		26,420.10
Salaries in advance		7,000.00
Balances retained by Foreign Companies		72,436.09
Sundry Assets—Estimate 1926 Farm Crop		8,000.00
Agents' Balances		30,333.05
Cash on Hand and on Deposit		79,281.08
		$2,608,980.13

LIABILITIES

Government Reserve for Unearned Premiums			$ 143,719.70
Losses unpaid (in course of adjustment)			6,404.15
Accounts Payable			13,208.13
Balance due on Mortgage Loans			163,675.65
Reinsurance Premiums (held in reserve on deposit)			17,464.96
Contingent Reserve Fund			96,784.70
Loss Reserves—Foreign			6,050.25
Capital Stock—Subscribed	$2,050,400.00		
Capital Stock—Paid Up		$1,894,012.87	
Net Surplus		267,659.72	
			2,161,672.59
			$2,608,980.13

REVENUE

Balance brought forward from 1925		$ 610,664.94
Less Transferred to Contingent Reserve, 1926		115,229.10
		$ 495,435.84
Profits from Mortgages, Stocks and other sources		84,759.12
Fire Insurance Premiums	$ 280,173.39	
Less Reinsurance thereon	77,859.05	
		202,314.34
		$ 782,509.30

EXPENDITURE

General Expenses, Salaries, Commissions, etc.:—		
Loan and Investment Department	$ 28,409.44	
Fire Department	162,951.49	
		$ 191,360.93
Losses and Adjustment Expenses	$ 224,803.38	
Less Reinsurance Recoveries	73,521.44	
		$ 151,281.94
Depreciation written off Furniture and Fixtures, Maps, Plans and Automo'iles		2,797.77
Maintenance of Real Estate		$ 25,689.24
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$ 143,719.70	
Net Surplus	267,659.72	
		411,379.42
		$782,509.30

AUDITORS' REPCRT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—

We beg to report that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Canada National Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1926, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched. We have verified the Cash on Hand and on Deposit, the Mortgages and other Securities. In our opinion the Balance Sheet presents a correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1926, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company. The final Report of the Company's London Auditors on Foreign Business for the year 1926, not having been received, the figures contained in the Reports to November 30th, 1926, received from the Company's London Agent, have been incorporated in the Statement.

Winnipeg, 7th February, 1927. (Sgd.) D. A. PENDER, SLASOR & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Gotfredson

City of Toronto adds Five Gotfredson Fire Trucks to their Fire Department

Towns and Cities Using Gotfredson Fire Trucks

Toronto, Paris, Halifax, Kenora, Humbercrest, Bowmanville, Port Colborne, Midland, Scarboro, Welland, Mimico, Whitby, are among the towns and cities that have equipped their fire departments with Gotfredson Fire Trucks.

The speed and efficiency of the Toronto Fire Department is still further improved by the addition of 5 Gotfredson Fire Trucks of the 1000 gallon Triple Combination Type.

Ability to start instantly and run continually—strength of construction—twenty-four hour serviceability year in and year out — are the reasons why Gotfredson Fire Trucks were chosen.

Towns and cities interested in Gotfredson Fire Trucks are invited to write our nearest agent for full particulars.

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An interesting booklet describing these guaranteed certificates in detail will be forwarded upon request.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
10-12 East King St., TORONTO
Branch:—REGINA

Gold and Dross

(*Continued from page 31*)

J. A. C., Iroquois, Ont. *PETERSON-COBALT* is still highly speculative. The operators are aggressively endeavoring to develop ore in important quantities, and appear to have a fighting chance. The outcome, of course, is uncertain. The low quotations for silver continue to be an adverse market factor in the silver stocks. Duprat has some well located ground and is engaged in an earnest effort to prove up the property. These shares are also highly speculative as yet, but with officials expressing optimistic expectations as a result of an electrical survey (scientific method of searching for ore) which is being made this month.

A. T., Hamilton, Ont. In our opinion the pulp and paper companies will find 1927 a year of intense competition and lowered earnings due to the considerable increase in production likely to increase sufficiently to take care of the added output. We think that ultimately Canadian companies will be found to be much better suited than American producers to hold their own in this field, and therefore we consider that good pulp and paper stocks may be a good investment considered for a long hold. We believe, however, that the coming year will see a decrease rather than an increase in the price of pulp and paper stocks generally. *BELGO CANADIAN, ST. MAURICE* and *PORT ALFRED PULP AND PAPER* are all strong, well-managed companies, and should be able to do as well or better than most in the coming year, but we do not think that any will make much money for their shareholders.

W. M., Bassano, Alta. Wolverton & Company, Ltd., Vancouver, report as follows: "*MULTIPLEX MINING & POWER CO.* is operating a lead-zinc property in the Lardeau District and a good deal of work has been done on the property. Assays are said to run about $200 in Lead and $100 in Zinc values, gross, for some of the ore, with a good deal of lower grade milling ore. The company is, we think, controlled in Revelstoke but Head Office is in Camborne, B.C. The mine had a bad fire two or three years ago and development has been slow since, due to inadequate finances, but it is reported that prospects at present show improvement. The stock is not listed anywhere and any sales or purchases would be entirely a matter of negotiation.

J. A. R., Montreal, Que. I know of nothing new about *PETERSON LAKE*, assuming that you are aware that a new company known as *PETERSON COBALT* was incorporated last year. *SILVER LEAF* still exists, but the last I heard the shares had a value of less than one cent. *APEX* has not been worked for some years, and the outlook for the future is pretty poor.

S. P., Syracuse, N.Y. *NEW YORK PORCUPINE MINES INC.* is a prospect of uncertain value. I have no record of the financial standing of the promoters, but the object would appear to be an effort to finance the company as it goes. There is not much room for enthusiasm with regard to prospects in that section of the Porcupine field in which the New York Porcupine is situated.

"D. 2." Hamilton, Ont. *BRITISH CANADIAN* is operating the old Foley property in the Rainy River district. The outlook for success does not appear to be any too bright. *GOWGANDA DUGGAN* is situated outside the producing section of Gowganda. It is a prospect which seems to warrant a reasonable amount of exploration in an effort to learn whether it has value, or not.

W. J., Regina, Sask. I spend a lot of time in the mining country of Northern Ontario, but I have found no information there which would indicate any important developments on *CASEY MOUNTAIN*. The optimistic stories usually originate in far away Regina and Moose Jaw. I would not consider the shares a safe investment.

W. W. C., Montreal, Que. *JAY COPPER GOLD MINES* is a risky venture. The ground is not without interesting prospective merit. Mineralization has been found in interesting quantities and this seems to warrant further work in an effort to learn whether commercial quantities of ore can be found, or not. The properties are a long distance from the proven Rouyn field.

D. K., Morrisburg, Ont. We do not know the precise value of your *MILLION-MARK REICHBANK NOTE*, but considering that at the end of the inflation period in November, 1923, not less than a trillion paper marks represented the equivalent of one single gold mark, it is evident that the value of your note does not amount to much. We would advise filing it away as a souvenir.

R. J. M., Toronto, Ont. The outlook is not very bright for *DAVIDSON PORCUPINE* or *DAVIDSON CONSOLIDATED*. Reports by a reputable engineer seemed to indicate small hope for the property being of value. *CANADIAN LORRAIN* is well managed and has considerable merit. The increase in quotations for silver has improved the outlook very considerably.

A. B. C., Toronto, Ont. *DUPRAT* and *LAVAL* are both among the highly speculative issues in the Rouyn district. Both companies hold large acreage and have possibilities of finding ore in due time, but with no certainty of this.

A. J. B., Richardson, Sask. *LAROSE-ROUYN* has succeeded in raising finances with which to commence work on claims held in the Rouyn district. This work is to commence at once. The claims in question are more or less raw prospects, but seem to merit a campaign of exploration to learn whether they contain valuable deposits, or not.

W. F. D., Ingersoll, Ont. I have no record of *HALIBURTON GOLD MINING COMPANY*. There are no gold properties of commercial value in Haliburton.

N. M., Ottawa, Ont. I spent a couple of hours one day in the offices of the *MENHENITT COMPANY LIMITED*, Dominion Building, 70 Victoria Street, Toronto, in an endeavour to come to a conclusion as to whether they could offer value to those who bought the Show Card Service. The company evidently does a large business with certain Toronto merchants in supplying them with show cards and window advertising. They have about six to eight employees continually at work meeting the immediate demands of this sort. It is evident that home work by students would have to be in the simpler forms of work, such as lettering, and preparing such show cards as there would not be an immediate demand for. The amount of work provided would depend a great deal on the neatness and despatch of each particular student concerned.

M. W., Montreal, Que. Operations of *AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO* during 1926 have been something of a disappointment. It still has a fair position so far as present financial conditions and earnings are concerned, but the optimism induced by 1925 results is not very apparent to-day. In 1924 the Company earned 78c a share and in 1925 $2.51 per share. During the first nine months of 1925 the Company earned $2.20 a share, but when you compare the first nine months of 1926 you find earnings only at $1.17 per share. The prospects of the Company may be regarded as clouded in view of this decline. The stock in 1925 ran from 26¾ to 54½ and in 1926 the high point was 34¾. This stock is now quoted at 14 and 14½. One of the officials states that this company is not involved in Government suits now proceeding. For a long hold there is a fair prospect that this Company may recover lost ground.

R. M., Kenora, Ont. *BARRY-HOLLINGER* is meeting with good encouragement at depth. The enterprise appears to be about paying its own way, and with results showing good indications of improvement at depth. The shares are discounting the future to considerable extent when selling at not far under par.

MR. EDWARD B. RAMSAY

Who has been appointed Secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, of Winnipeg, better known as the Central Selling Agency for the Canadian Wheat Pools. Mr. Ramsay was born in Glasgow, and educated in the public schools there and in Edinburgh academy. On leaving school he joined the National Bank of Scotland, and was on the staff for three years. He then entered the London office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and was for several years at the Siam branch of this bank. As his health suffered in the tropics, he came to Canada for a brief vacation in 1910 to visit friends, and has been here since. He bought a farm at Fillmore, Saskatchewan, and was manager of the Union Bank at that point for a number of years. He also served as municipal secretary and has been an active worker for the Pool since its inception.

Cosmos Imperial Shows Satisfactory Results

COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS, in a financial statement for the six months' period ending December 31 last, makes a satisfactory showing, with earnings after all charges, being equivalent to $1.46 per share of common. Net results for the full twelve months amounted to $3.52 per share. Net profits for the six months amounted to $113,969, to which was added $4,908, being interest on investments. After preferred dividends and other charges, the balance stood at $73,232, which brought the total surplus to $998,114.

The company maintains a strong working position, ratio of current assets to current liabilities being 20 to 1. Net working capital stood at $1,148,272. Current assets are valued at $1,204,439, and include cash of $92,714, receivables of $300,565, investments of $155,439 and inventories of $627,061. Current liabilities are negligible, amounting in all to only $56,167. Accounts and bills payable total $7,796, and tax reserve $26,070. Bond interest and preferred dividend accrued make up the balance.

The directors in their report, say, in part: "The year 1926, as a whole, compares favorably with 1925, although the company commenced operations in a very uncertain market. The price of raw cotton, after maintaining a uniformly high level throughout the first eight months of the year, declined precipitously in value by reason of an abnormally large crop. This resulted in a more than corresponding drop in the value of manufactured goods, and created a difficult merchandising situation. The outlook for the coming year, as indicated by the business already booked, is, however, encouraging."

Smaller Profits for Mack Trucks

THE report of Mack Trucks, Inc., and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net profit of $8,852,453, after depreciation and Federal taxes, equivalent after dividends, to $10.81 a share earned on 713,434 shares of no par common stock. This compares with $9,468,269 or $13.62 a share on 611,515 shares in 1925.

March Investment List

Yielding sound income returns from 4½% to 7%, the investor will find in this monthly publication a well diversified list of Government, Public Utility and Industrial Securities. The information given on each security is sufficiently detailed to allow you to reach an immediate decision as to what suits your requirements. We will be glad to send you a copy. Please ask for List 6

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79

AMPLE RESOURCES — VAST EXPERIENCE

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

A Safe Executor
FOR YOUR WILL

The
Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS

Cash in Bank—		
Montreal	$63,850.25	
Winnipeg	22,153.86	$86,004.11
Agency Balances	81,200.32	
Less Accrued Commissions	15,138.71	66,061.61
Sundry Debtors		147.92
Losses Recoverable—		
Licensed Comp's.	11,491.20	
Treaty Companies	9,853.73	21,344.93
Bonds and Debentures at cost— (Market value as allowed by Government $636,925.00)		609,992.80
Loans on Mortgage		73,990.87
Real Estate		11,012.70
Real Estate Agreement For Sale	9,031.74	
Less Unrealized Profit Reserve	3,286.91	5,744.83
Interest Accrued—		
Accrued and not due	9,155.15	
Accrued and past due	1,015.88	10,171.03
		$884,470.80

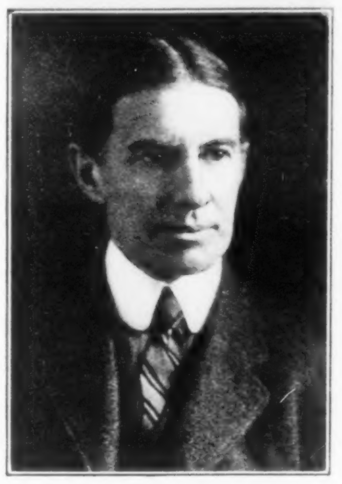
LIABILITIES

Losses under Adjustment and Outsanding		$32,781.54
Treaty Reinsurance Co. Balances		
Current Account	1,178.89	
Treaty Reserve	26,336.48	27,515.37
Sundry Creditors		13,302.44
Taxes Accrued		11,817.73
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		178,061.54
TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC		$263,478.64
Capital Stock — Paid-up		200,000.00
Surplus —		
Balance at credit 31-12-25	$398,394.99	
Add: Profit for year as per Accounts herewith	22,597.17	420,992.16
		$884,470.80

International Nickel Earned $3 on Common

NET profits of $5,556,267 after federal taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., are shown in the report of International Nickel Company for the year ended December 31, 1926. This is equivalent to $3 a share earned on 1,673,384 shares of common stock, and compares with a net profit of $4,237,400, equal to $2.29 a share on common, earned in the nine months ended December 31, 1925. Net profit for the December quarter was $1,467,144 after above charges, equal to 80c a share on common, comparing with $1,314,432, or 70c a share in preceding quarter, and $1,522,164, or 82c a share in December quarter of the previous year.

President Robert C. Stanley in discussing the situation said: "Sales of metallic nickel were less than during 1925, due principally to a falling off in exports to Europe. There was also a decline in domestic sales of nickel in the final quarter of 1926 as compared with the last quarter of 1925."



DR. CHARLES W. COLBY, MONTREAL
Newly elected Director Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, is the honorary president of the Historical Society of McGill University, chairman of the Board of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., American Sales Book Company, F. M. Burt Company, Ltd., and Pacific Burt Company, Ltd.

Ottawa Power's Earnings Increase

GROSS revenue of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, amounted to $1,854,383, an increase over 1925 of $67,200. Expenses of management, operation and maintenance totalled $1,366,040, an increase of $24,879 over 1925, leaving a balance of $488,343. To this was added $142,129 brought forward, making a credit balance of $630,472. Dividends upon the preferred stock at the rate of 6½ per cent. and on the common at 6 per cent. per annum were paid, also $30,013 covering Dominion income tax. The sum of $105,284 was set aside for depreciation, bringing the reserve for this purpose to $511,500 and leaving a balance of $187,675 at the credit of profit and loss. The balance sheet shows that total assets at the end of 1926 stood at $10,657,738 as against $10,317,706 at the close of 1925. Capital reserve stood at $1,500,000, general reserve at $770,000 and reserve for bad and doubtful debts at $41,071.

President T. Ahearn, in his report, says in part: "The gross revenue is again materially higher, demonstrating that we have been able to maintain the earnings in both the Ottawa Electric Company and Ottawa Gas Company in a satisfactory manner. There have been encouraging gains in new business for both companies. The Ottawa Gas Company has been temporarily affected in its domestic supply by the large increase in the installation of electric stoves. This, however, seems to have received a check. The introduction towards the close of the year of a dual service stove, a combination of gas and electricity, is proving very popular. House heating by gas is also increasing, and the outlook for 1927 and 1928 appears most encouraging. The increase in industrial gas consumers has been particularly gratifying. The properties and plants of the subsidiary companies have been maintained at the usual high state of efficiency."

All the directors were re-elected. At a directors' meeting held immediately after the annual meeting, Col. D. R. Street was appointed general manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. A. Dion, and Mr. F. W. Fee, formerly assistant secretary-treasurer, was appointed secretary-treasurer to succeed Colonel Street.

Asbestos Corporation Issues Satisfactory Report

AN ENCOURAGING showing is made by Asbestos Corporation, Limited, in its report covering the eleven months from February 1 to December 31, 1926, the first period of operations of the new company. Profits for the period, after providing for Dominion and provincial income taxes, but before providing for depreciation, amounted to $1,237,008. To this was added interest on investments, bank deposits, etc., of $86,649, making a total of $1,323,657 for the period. From this was deducted bond interest amounting to $426,983, depreciation, $300,000, and preferred dividend disbursements of $391,445, leaving a surplus profit from the eleven months' operations of $205,228.

The operating profits of the old company for the whole of 1925 were $789,979.

In the present statement current assets are shown at $3,295,866, as against $4,150,533 by the old company at the end of 1925, while current liabilities are only $417,426, as compared with $1,029,496, which was the last showing of the old company. This leaves net working capital at the comfortable figure of $2,878,440. At the end of 1925 the old company had a working capital position of $3,121,037.

The new company earned $1.02 per share on the common stock to the eleven months, and, on a comparative basis, $1.40 for a twelve month average.

Trees Free for Reforestation

THE Ontario Forestry Branch has for free distribution this year in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 trees. Any residents of Ontario can secure 3,500 trees free for reforestation purposes and an additional 500 trees for establishing a windbreak. Information regarding this work, as well as application forms, can be had by applying to the Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

"If the people of Calgary and Western Canada intend to advertise the country they would do well to point out the low death rate of the country — as compared with other places—the mild character of the climate, the healthy atmosphere, and to use pictures of farm life, prize stock, scenes of bountiful crops, and so forth." Such is the judgement of Mr. W. E. Black, a government immigration agent.

A. Lord, a farmer in the Campbell Lake District, North of Vermilion, reports a yield netting him 6,000 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat at an average of fifty-five bushels to the acre. This man states that he has been farming in this district for sixteen years and has threshed No. 1 wheat each year.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE

OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, Limited

and Subsidiary Companies,

The Ottawa Electric Company and the Ottawa Gas Company

AS AT DATE DECEMBER 31st, 1926.

ASSETS			
FIXED:			
Property, Plant and Equipment including advances by The Ottawa Electric Co. for new building of $57,866.56			$9,636,408 35
Montreal Trust Company Deposit for Sinking Fund			6,880.98
CURRENT			
Cash		$ 14,137.22	
Accounts Receivable		436,562.38	
Bills Receivable		30,956.40	
Investments, (including Dominion of Canada Bonds and Bonds of this Company and Subsidiaries, purchased in advance for Sinking Fund) with interest accrued to date		110,936.01	
Inventories		183,204.54	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			775,796.55
Deferred Charges			
Prepaid Insurance and Taxes		2,541.93	
Premium redeeming Bonds and financing Expenses		216,021.73	218,563.66
			$10,657,738.84
LIABILITIES			
FUNDED DEBT:			
Ottawa Light Heat & Power 6% Refunding and Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1953		$640,000.00	
Ottawa Electric Company 5% Refunding Bonds, due 1933		625,000.00	
Ottawa Gas Company 5% Consolidated Bonds due 1934		150,000.00	
Ottawa Gas Company 6% Refunding Bonds, due 1939		742,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDED DEBT			$2,157,000.00
CAPITAL:			
6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock		1,500,000.00	
Common Stock		3,500,000.00	
TOTAL CAPITAL			5,000,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable, Trade		140,112.97	
Bills Payable, Bank		240,000.00	
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1927.			
Preferred 3 mos.	$24,375.00		
Common 3 mos.	52,500.00		
		76,875.00	
Accrued Bond Interest		32,604.16	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			489,592.13
RESERVES:			
Capital Reserve		1,500,000.00	
General Reserve		770,000.00	
Reserve for Depreciation		511,500.44	
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts		41,971.24	
TOTAL RESERVES			2,823,471.68
Profit and Loss			187,675.03
			$10,657,738.84

D. R. STREET, Sec.-Treas.
OTTAWA, February 15th, 1927.

New Issue *All Common Stock*

3800 Shares of

Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery Co., Limited

ESTABLISHED 1850

NO BONDS **Guelph, Ontario** NO PREFERRED STOCK

Incorporated under the Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada

Capital $500,000.00, divided into 5,000 shares, par value of $100.00 each.

DIRECTORS
Colonel R. P. Rodgers, D.S.O., Woodstock, Ontario
Harry O. Sleeman, Brewer, Guelph, Ontario
John J. Maylor, Merchant, Forest, Ontario
Major Charles Black, Toronto, Managing Director
Clifton H. Moore, Druggist, Cobalt, Ontario

SOLICITORS
Hunter and Hunter, 707 Temple Bldg., Toronto

AUDITORS
H. T. Jamieson, C.A., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.
Edward Sleeman, C.A., Guelph, Ontario.

BANKERS
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto

REGISTERED OFFICE
707 Temple Bldg., Toronto.

TRANSFER AGENTS
Union Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto

Telephone Main 1573

The Company

This Company has been formed for the purposes as set forth in the Charter of Incorporation, to acquire and operate the well-known and old-established business of the Spring Bank Brewery, located in Guelph, Ont. This business was established in 1850 and is one of the oldest and best known breweries in Canada. It has the distinction of being the only brewery in Canada which does not pay any water rates in the Municipality in which it is located.

Product Unexcelled

To successfully brew the best grades of Ales, Porter, etc., it is essential that the water forming the base of these products be pure and unadulterated. The Company has received from the Department of Health of the Ontario Government an analysis of the Spring water which supplies the brewery showing that this water is absolutely pure and free from bacilli. No etherization nor Pasteurization used in process of manufacture. The products will be naturally matured from pure spring water with the best malt and hops obtainable.

Breweries are built around springs—not around cities. As an illustration, such famous breweries as Bass and Worthington, located in Burton-on-Trent; Younger's, Edinburgh, Scotland; Tennant's, Glasgow, Scotland, and Guinness, Dublin, Ireland, were built on sites specially selected on account of the natural spring water which occurs at all these places. Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery was located at Springbank for the same identical reason.

Going Concern

The brewery is being taken over as a going concern, and the present equipment, capable of turning out one hundred and twenty barrels per day, is now being, with very small expenditure, increased to allow for a maximum capacity of two hundred barrels per day, and should conditions warrant, the foregoing capacity can be doubled or trebled to meet the requirements of the market. The products of this brewery are too well known to need any further comment.

PROFITS

With a production of two hundred barrels per day, at an estimated profit of $2.50 per barrel, this amounts to $150,000.00 per year, or thirty per cent. on the entire capital of the Company, being a very conservative estimate.

Management

The Company has contracted for the services of Mr. Harry O. Sleeman, as Master Brewer. Mr. Sleeman, for many years, has been associated with the best practice in brewing. The Company has also been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Major Charles Black, who has had twenty-five years' experience in the brewing trade in England and Scotland, and is well known for his successful and economic management. It is confidently anticipated that with its favorable history and present capable management, this brewery will prove to be an outstanding success.

Appraised Value

The appraised value of this Company's Assets have been fixed at $381,000.00, including brewing license, which has been valued at the nominal figure of $5,000.00 only. The Company will own the property free from all encumbrance and will have available as working capital $215,000.00. Thus, it is apparent that the Company will continue business under the most favorable auspices; and having regard for the favorable conditions and the limited amount of stock to be offered, the shares of this Company should prove highly remunerative to the investor.

Applications for stock will be considered in the order received. In case of over subscription applications not allotted will be returned in full.

ASK YOUR BROKER

SYNOPSIS FROM CHARTER DATED JANUARY, 1927

The purposes for which incorporation is sought by the applicants are:

1. To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking known as Spring Bank Brewery situated in the City of Guelph, Ontario, together with the Buildings, land, plant and equipment with all the privileges and appurtenances.
2. To carry on the business of **Brewers and Maltsters** in all their branches and of Importers, Distributors and Dealers generally in Ales, beers, porter, stout and all similar articles including aerated waters and mineral waters and other beverages and also in connection therewith the business of Custom House Brokers, Warehousemen, Forwarders, Carters and other like businesses and to manufacture, buy, sell and generally deal in any wares, merchandise, articles or effects directly or indirectly relating to any of the said businesses, including barrels, casks, bottles, corks and other like articles connected therewith.
3. **To manufacture,** buy, sell, deal in, distribute, **store, warehouse and export whiskeys** of all kinds, **high wines, alcohol** and **spirits** and **gins** of all kinds and **all kinds of distillery products** and by-products thereof, to carry on the general business of **distilling, redistilling** and rectifying high wines, spirits and alcohol and of compounding and **blending of gins and whiskeys** of all kinds; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in, store, warehouse, distribute and export grain, molasses and all articles used in connection with the operation of a **Distillery** and **to manufacture, sell, deal in, distribute, store, warehouse and export** all products or by-products of such articles; to do a general warehouse and storage business.
4. **To buy, manufacture,** sell and deal in malt and **malt extracts** and syrups and malt extracts products of all kinds and all products of a kindred nature and that either wholesale or retail.
5. To carry on the **business of Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe, Tavern, Saloon,** Beer House, Refreshment Room, Refreshment Booth, grounds and places of amusement and recreation, sport and entertainment where any of the articles manufactured or dealt in by the Company may be offered for sale.

PRICE $100.00 PER SHARE

Make Cheques payable to the

Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery Co., Limited

or any responsible Broker

707 Temple Building, Toronto

Telephone Main 1573

It is intended in due course to apply to have these shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange

S. W. BARBER, Fiscal Agent - 707 Temple Bldg., Toronto

The statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable

Municipal Bankers

BOND AND SALES CORPORATION, LIMITED

Dealers in
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

34 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

Sir John Willison Kt. LLD, President — *Sir William Hearst KCMG, Vice-President*

Our Heritage

A heritage so rich that few of us have grasped its significance

WE live in a country lavishly endowed with natural riches. In water power, in minerals, in agriculture, in pulpwood—four of the greatest assets a country can possess—Canada leads the world. The stage is set by nature for a development in Canada unparalleled in history.

In the first of a series of bookets dealing with Canada as a field for investment, we have endeavoured to apply the financiers' deliberate analysis to the hard facts and figures of our natural resources.

Copy on request.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg

563

Purchasing for Current Requiremets

PURCHASING for current requirements" may be regarded as a more apt description of the present policy of merchants in purchasing goods than "hand-to-mouth buying", as it is commonly known, says the Canadian Bank of Commerce in its March Letter.

The merits of this change in trade methods and the possibility of its becoming permanent have caused considerable discussion. Its origin can be traced to pre-war days, when the problem of how to increase turnover was troubling both wholesalers and retailers. It then became apparent that the greater variety of commodities, the demand for which was stimulated by extensive advertising, together with increasingly rapid changes in style, was causing progressive merchants seriously to consider how to prevent undue accumulation of stocks, especially of goods of a purely seasonal character. Before much progress had been made in overcoming this difficulty, war-time demands for products of all kinds so taxed the capacity of industrial plants that the distributors' problem became one of obtaining sufficient supplies; orders were often duplicated or were made out for more than was required to meet the consumers' requirements, such measures being adopted to ensure that if, as often happened, orders could not be filled completely, the shipments would be sufficiently large to replenish depleted stocks. Manufacturers, endeavoring to meet the unprecedented demand, enlarged their plants and increased their stocks of raw materials. As soon, however, as the post-war depression set in there was, of course, a very marked decline in the purchasing power of the public, and merchants and manufacturers found themselves with stocks much in excess of market requirements and steadily depreciating in value. Fresh purchases, especially by the retailers, were mostly for sorting requirements, and it required but little time to discover that with a greatly increased industrial capacity and plentiful supplies, buying in small quantities could safely be relied upon for the regular replacement of most goods. Improved transportation service, the use of the telephone and telegraph for transmitting orders and the expansion of the chain store system were additional factors in bringing about this change in distributive trade.

Hand-to-mouth buying has been carried to extremes in some cases and the cost of distribution has thus been unduly increased. Some merchants have taken advantage of the situation to the extent of placing absurdly small orders, oftentimes repeating them every day or two, instead of following the sound practice of making known their requirements at reasonably frequent intervals. On the whole, however, the policy of buying for current requirements seems to be a more scientific method of distribution. In every period of depression, burdensome stocks have proved to be one of the chief difficulties and it is clear that if, in a period of dull business, there are no large supplies to be liquidated, industry and trade can quickly adapt their operations and services to the actual needs of the public and, therefore, the recovery from depression should be more rapid. The average retail tradesman has only a small capital. His primary function is to act as a distributing agent, and as such his business is highly competitive and based upon a narrow range of profits on a wide variety of goods. Consequently, it is unsound for him to speculate far in advance on the requirements of his customers. Moreover, it seems that most commodities should not be placed in distributive channels until shortly before they are required for consumption, and that any necessary reserve supplies should be carried at the point of production or manufacture, one reason being that the better storage facilities which exist there should prevent deterioration.

So far, hand-to-mouth buying has been practiced during a period of plentiful supplies and declining prices, and it has yet to be tested by a demand that would tax productive capacity. Accordingly, there is no certainty that it will be continued, but the present indications are that in normal times merchants will follow the policy which they have found to be one of safety, although, of course, it may, and probably should, undergo some modification. If it should become an established rule in business, the producer and manufacturer would continue to shoulder practically the entire responsibility for carrying reserve stocks and, naturally, they would continue to experience difficulty in adjusting themselves to the change in conditions and undoubtedly they would face some serious problems. It would be necessary for manufacturers to exercise the soundest judgment in purchasing raw materials, particularly those available only in distant markets and which, therefore, must often be bought some months ahead of delivery. Both producers and manufacturers would need to give unremitting attention to general business conditions and to the prospective demand for their products. If they solved these problems, as unquestionably they could, it would be found that business would be conducted on a sounder basis and that a substantial part of the country's liquid capital would be employed to better advantage than by investing it in unduly large and unproductive inventories.

St. Catherine Improvement Co. Make Leasehold Bond Issue

A $300,000 issue of 6½ per cent First (closed) Mortgage Leasehold 20-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the St. Catherine Improvement Company of Montreal is offered by a syndicate composed of Johnson and Ward, Ernest Savard, Ltd. and Geoffrion & Co., all of Montreal. The price is par and accrued interest, each $1,000 of bonds carrying a bonus of four shares of common stock of no par value.

The St. Catherine Improvement Company owns the Leasehold of the Grey Nuns property at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Matthew Streets, Montreal, and the proceeds of the present bond issue will be used to liquidate a bank loan of $200,000 and to pay for the balance of the cost of construction of the building which has been put up on the property.

The building known as the Automobile Sales Building provides an approximate rentable floor area of 87,640 square feet in one of the most suitable sections of Montreal. All space is already rented. The building is largely devoted to providing accommodation to motor car interests and stores.

The present bond issue is secured by a first mortgage on the building and leasehold on the entire property of the company. After completion of the present financing the only indebtedness of the company will be its outstanding bond issue.

An annual gross revenue of about $80,000 from the building is stated to be already assured. Average net earnings during the life of the bond issue, based on present rentals, after deducting operating expenses, taxes, sinking fund, etc., available for bond interest is estimated at $31,900 or more, than three times the average annual bond interest requirements. After deducting average bond interest of $10,237, the average annual earnings available for common stock would be equal to more than $2 per share.

The annual payment to the sinking fund of $17,500 which has been provided for will redeem all the bonds before maturity.

Dominion Engineering Had Excellent Year

NET profits of Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, for 1926 show an increase of approximately 150 per cent over 1925, and working capital an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Operating profits, income from investments and miscellaneous sources after income tax provisions and other contingencies, amounted to $758,646, as compared with $343,502 in 1925 before income tax and contingencies. For depreciation the sum of $198,674 was written off, as compared with $154,123 the preceding year. Income tax for 1925 was $15,001, while additional depreciation was written off to the extent of $48,068, leaving available for dividends the balance of $496,900, which is equivalent to 23.25 per cent on the 22,333 shares of $100 par value capital stock outstanding. This compared with 8.64 per cent shown on the 22,233 shares outstanding at the end of 1925. After payment of dividends amounting to $133,998, there remains a surplus for the year of $362,903, which brings the total standing at credit of profit and loss to $612,001.

Current assets are shown at $2,004,858, as compared with $863,441, while current liabilities are up to $1,030,064 from $329,037. This leaves net working capital at $974,794, as against $533,404 at the end of 1925.

International Loan Company in 1926

THE financial statement for 1926 of the International Loan Company of Winnipeg, shows a paid up capital of $653,660.71, with a reserve and individual profits of $103,512.76, making a total of $759,460.08. Of this $709,536.77 has been invested in first mortgages and clear title agreements, while the sum of $43,394.47 stands in property held by the company. The proportion of paid-up capital as compared to that subscribed of $4,438,100, might be classed as a weak link in the operations, but the management states that efforts are now under way to improve this phase, and thus secure more working money for investment. During the last seven years the amount paid up was more than doubled, while the assets and mortgage investments have shown substantial improvement.

FISH caught and landed on both coasts of Canada during the first six months of 1926, totalled in value $9,921,351. Of this amount British Columbia is credited with $3,290,147, Quebec $494,373, New Brunswick $1,300,187, Prince Edward Island $523,254, and Nova Scotia $4,313,390. Lobsters, cod and halibut were the most valuable species caught.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to add three hundred rooms to its famous hostelry, the Chateau Frontenac, and to meet the requirements has taken options on a number of properties near the present buildings. Through the construction of the proposed new wing the Chateau Frontenac will probably become the largest hotel in the British Empire, having some 1,200 rooms.

THE PEER OF ALL PUBLICATIONS

Financial Editor:

As a subscriber I can assure you that "Saturday Night" is welcome in my home as the peer of all publications. Your work in exposing the Customs Scandal was great.—H. H. G., Drumbo, Ontario.

A Custodian Account

SECURES the maximum care for your investments. Interest and dividends are collected and remitted; principal maturities reinvested as you direct and a detailed statement furnished you periodically showing all income and principal received, with the necessary income tax advice.

Can you afford to be burdened with the detail of caring for your securities when we are equipped to furnish custodianship service at the reasonable charges which we make for such service?

Confer with our Trust Department for information.

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST Co

Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars

Toronto Street, Toronto.

Manager, Ontario Branch - A. E. HESSIN

For Professional Men

THE professional man, unlike a manufacturer or merchant, cannot build up an organization which can make money for him under his direction—his chief assets are his professional ability and his investments in other people's enterprises.

Therefore, he has to choose his investments with care, and also make some provision to offset the loss of his professional ability.

Professional men have welcomed the Combined Policy issued by our company which so admirably fills their needs. It combines special investment features with a small premium outlay.

Write for full particulars.

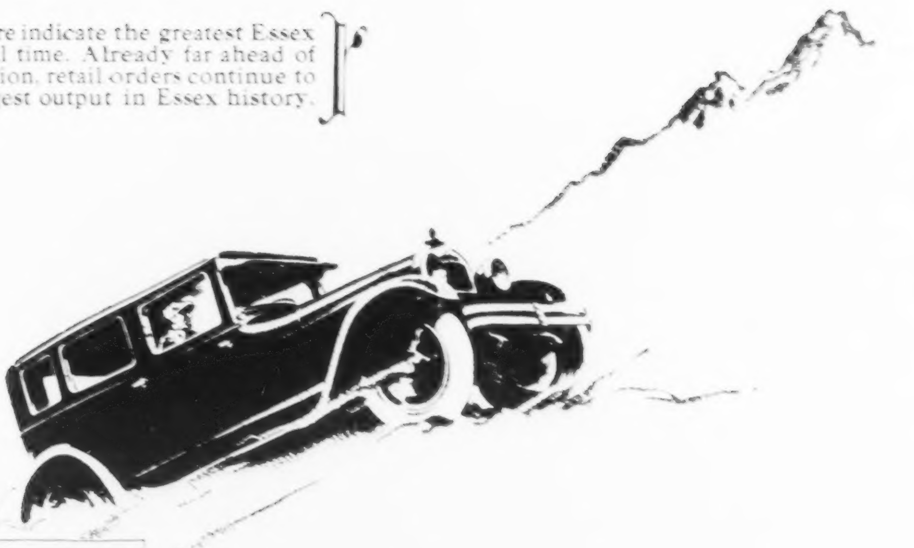
Continental Life

Insurance Company

TORONTO

GEORGE B. WOODS,
President and Managing Director

Sales everywhere indicate the greatest Essex popularity of all time. Already far ahead of factory production, retail orders continue to gain on the largest output in Essex history.



ESSEX is a SUPER-SIX

And it differs from all other "Sixes"—not by little margins—but bold, vivid advantages that instantly stand out from all comparison.

Here is 50 miles an hour all day long, with ease to car and comfort to passengers. (Yet that is far below its maximum speed.)

Here is size, generous passenger room, simple, positive controls. No car of any price excels its easy riding qualities.

Here is economy, engineered not only to savings in fuel and oil, but particularly to freedom from early depreciation, and to lowest maintenance costs.

There are four new bodies on the Essex Super-Six chassis—beautiful, smart in line, luxurious in upholstery and appointment. They are the greatest and deservedly most popular values Essex ever built.

COACH $885
COUPE 885
SEDAN 960

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, taxes extra

The Super-Six Principle Amazingly Revealed

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926)	$ 3,822,316
Reserves	$ 2,822,496
Insurance in Force	$23,050,441

OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

GUARANTEED BY NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

FIRE - HAIL
AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCES

MONTREAL
460 St. Francois Xavier Street

WINNIPEG
Paris Building

TORONTO
26 Wellington St., E.

CANADIAN BUSINESS REPORTS

Each month the BANK OF MONTREAL publishes reports concerning business conditions throughout Canada and in the countries in which the Bank has offices. They are compiled from telegraphic information received from our superintendents and branch managers.

If you feel that these reports would be of value to you, we shall be pleased to place your name on our free mailing list to receive them regularly as they are issued.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $780,000,000

Respect

Mutual respect as between a banking institution and its customers is the soundest basis of a friendly business relationship.

With this relationship firmly established, there follows a mutual understanding of viewpoints, and the helpful contacts that forge a supporting influence for the customer.

Our managers have sound training in business finance. They can be of assistance to all who deposit money or desire financial counsel.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager

Unceasing Attention—

to the study of how best to make our large resources and complete world-wide organization serve each of our clients individually.

Characterizes this Bank's Service

This Bank Solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital $10,000,000 Reserve $19,500,000

Total Assets $245,000,000

Financial Strength

The great financial strength of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and its associate company, The Canada Permanent Trust Company, together with the conservative policies of these institutions, guarantees the absolute safety of all moneys entrusted to them.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Paid-Up Capital	$ 7,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	7,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	222,529.22	
	$14,722,529.22	
TOTAL ASSETS		$50,613,510.16

The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Paid-Up Capital	$ 1,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	250,000.00	
Undivided Profits	32,895.86	
	$ 1,282,895.86	
TOTAL ASSETS		$12,112,485.65

The combined Assets of the two institutions amount to

$62,725,995.81

With seventy-two years' valuable experience to its credit, the "Canada Permanent" offers you a financial service that will fully meet your requirements.

Head Office: 14-18 Toronto Street, Toronto, 2.

Branches: Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, Halifax, St. John, and Woodstock, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1855

The Trend of Prices

THE downward movement of prices on the continent of North America during 1926, was one of the most remarkable features of the year just ended; remarkable, not in the mere fact of its occurrence (for the corresponding movement of 1920-1921 was very much more striking) but in the fact that it coincided with a period of widespread and increasing prosperity, says the Monthly Review of The Bank of Nova Scotia for February. Generally speaking, and for obvious reasons, falling prices are associated with a slackening of business, loss of confidence, and unemployment. Experience has taught men to look for these things in an orderly sequence. In the present instance, however, any such expectations as may have been founded upon the falling prices of last year were happily not fulfilled.

It is true that in some industries (especially those in which high prices persisted for raw materials) the margin of profit was narrow. Nevertheless, as a rule the growth in the volume of sales made possible a decrease in unit cost of production, which equalled or more than equalled the decline in unit price. Increasing industrial activity brought with it better opportunities for employment; and the downward movement of prices in the wholesale trade was reflected in a lower cost of living. Both as worker and consumer, the private citizen was benefited.

In Canada this process has been, if anything, more marked than in the United States, partly because the fall of prices was more rapid in the Dominion, and partly because in no large section of Canada has any such disturbance occurred as followed the stupendous cotton crop and its market reactions in the South.

Between December, 1925, and December, 1926, wholesale prices in Canada declined by 8%. The corresponding decline in the United States, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was only 4%, or half as pronounced. At the same time there is reason to believe that employment is more general in Canadian manufacturing industries (if allowance be made for the result of climatic conditions at this season) than in the manufacturing industries of the United States.

The relatively more rapid fall of prices in Canada tends to correct a discrepancy between the purchasing power of money here and in the United States, which first appeared in November, 1925, and was caused at that time by the sudden rise in price of Canadian farm products. Immediately before this occurred, it seemed as though prices, in most of the countries with "solid" currencies, had been established at a little more than 50% above the pre-war level. Actual figures were: Canada, 56%; United States, 58 per cent.; Britain, 55 per cent.; Holland, 54 per cent.; Sweden, 54 per cent. Within three months the Canadian average had risen to 64%, a figure considerably higher than those of the four other countries. The following year was a period of readjustment; and now there is an all round approximation to the pre-war figure. Prices are once more some 50% in excess of those prevailing in 1913; the dollar today has a purchasing power about equal to that of 67 cents before the war.

It is noticeable that while on this continent the recent movement has been downward, in Europe for some months past an opposite tendency has ruled. Prices have been rising, not in Britain, Holland and Sweden only, but in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Denmark and Germany. This [illegible] to famine prices for [illegible] and rising ocean freights [illegible] this movement is not [illegible] to be traced to the miners' strike in Britain. It appeared first in Germany last April, before the strike began, and [illegible] in Belgium and Finland [illegible] general over Northern Europe. Even now, however, in Germany, notwithstanding the recent upward movement, prices are relatively low—some 30% above the pre-war level, instead of about 50% as elsewhere. Nor is the divergence between German and other prices temporary. With her reparation obligations, [illegible] under the Dawes Scheme, she must strain every nerve to build up an export surplus with which to discharge them. The creation of such a surplus in turn demands that her prices be cut to the minimum, for it is on a level of price that she must rebuild her foreign trade.

Of conditions governing prices in France and Italy little can be said with certainty. After a long period of inflation in both of these countries exchange rates appear to have passed under government control; and control of exchange rates involves, indirectly, the control of commodity prices also. Political factors, therefore, dominate the French and Italian markets, and apparently will do so for some time.

WHAT DOES TRUST COMPANY SERVICE COST?

THE fees charged by Trust Companies for their services are moderate. They are fixed by a Judge of the Surrogate Court, when he audits the accounts of the estate, and consist of a small percentage of the funds handled, not exceeding 5%, having regard to the nature of the estate and the work done. The saving which is often effected by careful management frequently offsets the fee of the Company for their services as Trustees.

When you compare the services of a Trust Company as the Executor of a Will, with those of a private and an inexperienced individual, you realize that those of the Trust Company are more efficient and cost less in the end.

Consult us regarding your Will. All interviews and correspondence treated with the strictest confidence.

THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION
Established 1882

HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., LL.D., *President*
W. G. WATSON, *General Manager* H. M. FORBES, *Asst. General Manager*

Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

Canadian Canners Improves Position

PROFITS of Canadian Canners, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, approximated 5.91 per cent. on the outstanding preferred shares after all charges, as against 5.27 per cent. for 1925. While gross and net earnings showed a moderate increase, there was a very substantial increase in working capital, amounting to $599,359, and a further strengthening of the company's general financial position.

The profit for 1926, before deducting interest on funded debts, was $777,229, which compares with $722,423 for the preceding year. Interest on funded debts required $237,828, as against $242,052 in the preceding year. Net profit was $539,401, which compares with $480,271 in 1925. Dividends on the preferred stock of 4 per cent. for the year required $364,568. The balance brought forward from 1925 was $995,621. The company transferred $650,000 to investment and contingent reserve. A balance of $520,454 was carried forward in the profit and loss account.

The balance sheet shows assets aggregating $21,479,272, including current assets $5,729,417, investments of $1,812,960, and fixed assets, including trade marks, patent rights, processes, discount on bonds, etc., $13,874,461. Current liabilities stood at $2,247,788, and net working capital was $3,482,629. The company's reserve for depreciation is shown at $2,365,810. Liabilities to shareholders aggregate $12,836,137. Accrued dividends on the cumulative preference shares amount to 19 per cent.

Mr. Avern Pardoe, Chairman of the Board, in his report says in part: "It will be noted that our inventories of manufactured goods are higher. Values, however, have been taken conservatively. Sales in 1926 show a slight increase over 1925. These would have been materially greater, but for the falling off in export business due largely to strike conditions in Great Britain. Since the beginning of the year there has been a marked improvement in our British trade.

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THE first annual report of Viau Biscuit Corporation, Limited, covering the thirteen months ended December 31, 1926, shows that the company's net earnings during the period were sufficient to pay the dividends on both classes of preferred stock after liberal write-offs for depreciation and bad debts. Net operating profit amounted to $192,459; bond interest required $31,133, other interest and exchange, $13,970; depreciation, $35,000 and bad debt reserve $7,000 leaving a balance of $105,354 for dividends. After dividends amounting to $102,900, there remained a balance of $2,455, subject to income tax. With current assets of $607,790 and current liabilities of $266,302, a working capital position of $341,488 is shown. Total assets are shown at $2,386,129.

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General Motors Corporation is the largest and most complete organization of its kind. Net income available for preferred dividends have averaged over the past eight years 9.6 times requirements and for the year 1926 were approximately 23 times such requirements. The present market value of the securities ranking junior to this stock, which is the senior security of the Corporation, is over $1,300,000,000. Circular on request.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12, 1927

Agnes' Views on Marriage

Irishmen Preferred

By Beatrice Sullivan

"THE groom's presents to the bridesmaids were French beaded bags, to the best man and ushers silver cigarette cases—" I put down the paper hastily and added a little tepid water to the already depleted teapot as Agnes came noisily in—thrust my new umbrella (the one with the false teeth at the ends of the ribs) into a corner and proceeded to surreptitiously take off my rubbers, those little immature ones that won't grow up. "Agnes" is Mama, we call her that to make her feel more at home.

"Why on earth do you read a morning paper in the afternoon?" she said crossly, "probably by now the bridesmaids have exchanged the bags, and the ushers have hocked the cigarette cases. The only permanent thing about a wedding is the confetti, even the wedding service is changed; the groom used to 'worship' now, he only 'honors', so distant and upstage. If I ever marry again, Patricia, I'm going to a Church where they 'worship.' Even the gold wedding ring is now a circlet of platinum and diamonds, but confetti is always confetti—and I'm sick to death of the way that woman on the Social Column will throw the bride's bouquet from the stairs, 'the bride en route to the motor threw her bouquet,' 'the bride threw her bouquet en route to the stairway.' 'The stairway en route to the motor, threw the bride,' it ought to be, but, no—week after week she does it (the other woman, not the bride) and mind you, Patricia, not at the top, nor at the foot but anywhere amidships. She sprinkles Brides. I never see a staircase or stair carpet without mentally nailing it down with Brides—"

Agnes paused exhausted, released several coat buttons, untethered her hat, and drew a chair nearer the tea-table suspiciously eyeing me, as I poured out her tea.

"Not a smitch of cream, not a sandwich, only that piece of Portland Cement you call cake, Patricia?"

"Yes, that's a piece of Josephine's wedding cake thrown from the stairway," I remarked pleasantly. "I suppose you'd like her to say 'The bride, standing at the door of the boot cupboard' or 'The Bride stood on the back porch' or 'The bride stood in a tower of clams and urns—I mean palms and ferns—and threw her bouquet.' No, the stairs are the only place she could throw it from, they are a species of Jacob's Ladder, stairs are the only sexless part of a house, upstairs is always feminine, downstairs distinctly masculine. If you are on the stairs you may be either going up or coming down, that's why brides stand there, they may be either going up or coming down," I said cryptically.

"In the social scale?" queried Agnes acidly, discarding her piece of block pavement and lighting our last cigarette. "I don't think even a bride could be completely happy on a rainy day," she said, disconsolately watching the dripping window panes.

"I think a bride is more or less in a cataleptic state from one ring to another," I said, "she's so packed in with doting parents, cooing bridesmaids, ravenous dressmakers, social functions, elusive house decorators, and a covey of smaller distractions, that she has hardly had time to call her soul someone else's, and here she is, out on the green, in terrifying isolation."

"Well! Of course, she may feel like that, and again she mayn't," Agnes commented. "I think her heels are firmly planted in the Solemn Moment, but her head must float about like Alice in Wonderland's after she ate the cake. She may think 'Thank heaven that little spot on my chin has made a detour, what a heavenly profile Jack's got, what under the canopy did the Hook and Ladder Brigade do with Grannie's Rose Point and my train round the corner of the pews? Wonder if the fourth bridesmaid will bite me when she finds there's no mirror in her French beaded bag! Think I'll wear my orchid and silver the first night at the Ritz—'For better, for worse.' Yes! I hear what you're saying, it's making dents in me, but I can't stop. Wonder if Beaton will charge more for the silver leaves under the bridesmaid's hats. Good of Uncle Jack to give us that Chesterfield, don't believe it will fit though—Nice girl, Mary Bain, but she was too thick for a bridesmaid, what heavenly eyelashes Jack's got—'For richer, for poorer'—wish this moment would last forever and I could put it up in Lavender and Blue paper. Yes! I know how solemn it is, but I can't catch my mind or I'd sit on it the way they do on a horse's head. Where *did* those blue and gold coffee cups come from? Will Jack love me always, even if I get fat? Do hope Mater put the right card on that last silver tea-set. 'Love, cherish and obey'—nearly done with me now. Mary Gillon's down there as plain as plain in mauve. wonder if she's still crazy about Jack? Oh! how cold my feet are. Oh! how these orange-blossoms tickle my ears. Oh! Jack's kissed me, it must be over"—Agnes snatched off the tea cloth and holding "Toto," her long-suffering Peke, like a shower bouquet waltzed round the room whistling "Here comes the Bride."

"Yes," I interrupted caustically, "and as the groom comes down the aisle—in some cases—it might be 'Here comes the Bribe'."

"And then she gets into a beautifully clean motor," Agnes continued, breathlessly, "and her train purrs contentedly at her feet, trains are always in a ferment before they are married, you know, and she looks at her HUSBAND and says 'Wasn't it lovely'? and he says 'You're lovely' and they're off to a good start on the bridal path!"

"Well!" I said, gathering up the disappointed tea things—even tea things can get the blight, ours never had enough on them, if we had hot buns we never had enough butter, and if we had butter we had no cream—"If there's one poor down-trodden worm at a wedding it's the groom; my heart aches for a groom."

"Yes, we know it does, don't we, Toto?" Mama smiled sweetly with the joy of released venom. "What about the various applicants, Pat?"

"None of them up to sample, and I'd rather be an old maid till I crumble than badly groomed—"

"I don't think grooms really need much sympathy, Patricia. They are protected by a smart-looking lot of Penguins in white spats, top hats and morning coats—"

"I wonder what a morning coat thinks about in the afternoon," I interjected.

"And they are kept cool in the Vestry till the last possible second, and carefully herded to the sacrificial steps by the best man at the crucial moment, neither participant is left alone for a single instant."

"Must be some reason for the Body Guard," I said judicially.

"Well, of course." Agnes continued condescendingly. "Thousands of years ago the marriage ceremony must have been a bit of a hit or miss affair. With these gate crashers and cave-men about, and a cordon of young bloods to keep the bride intact must have been organized—"

"And the Penguins," I interrupted, "are the feeble survival of furry individuals with bearskin kilts and clubs." "Diluted to the present Museum pieces," concluded Agnes.

"Well! perhaps!" I acquiesced. "But I still assert my entire sympathy's with the groom—from start to finish no one pays any attention to him, he's just there, like a patient hat-rack on which to hang an iridescent Bride."

"No one cares what he wears either," continued Agnes. "Whether his waistcoat is done in cross-stitch or diamante, whether his neck is Bateau, 'round' or 'square,' whether he's 'scalloped at the foot' or 'godet at the side'—they're all a little 'godet on the side'—" Mama gave an appreciative chuckle—"or if he's 'Full with a tight body'."

"Agnes!"

"Well, they always are at weddings, makes things go, old thing, 'a little Bubbly now and then is relished by the best of men—' and I don't see why the Bride should have the entire monopoly of the odd bits of relations the way they do 'the bride wore her Grandmother's rose point lace,' 'the exquisite lace wedding veil was worn by the bride's Great Grandmother,' 'the bride wore a cluster of orange-blossoms tucked in her bouquet worn by her mother,' sort of interlocking wardrobe."

"The groom wore the worried look worn by his Father and Grandfather," I continued, "that's all the inheritance that came to him."

"There's one thing the bride gets that must arouse mixed feelings, and that is the Slipper." Agnes hoisted the sleeping Toto more securely into the abyss of her lap.

"What slipper?" I demanded.

"Why, you silly! The one that her mother used, that's really the origin of throwing it after the bride. Mother feels its uses are over and hurls it after her—sort of parting shot."

"Matrimony is just a trap, Agnes, to delude the man. If she's in a cataleptic trance, he's stunned, and the main thing is to get him roped and branded—landed, I mean—before anyone counts ten and he comes to."

"Patricia, you have a horrible habit of taking out all the Romance in life."

"Well! Old dear, if the only Romance is supplied by the Penguins, tulle veils and top hats, it will wash off easily—do you really think, Agnes, that a wedding *always* means the union of 'two hearts that beat as one?'—sometimes the knave is within an ace of being the 'Jack,' and many a groom or bride has wished the service was 'fully choral'."

"I think you are hateful, Patricia," objected my parent. "You always did drag the skin off everything. I don't want to know what's going on underneath, the surface is quite good enough."

"Quite right, 'save the surface and you save all' and the surface of brides and grooms is the prettiest of all landslides—'scapes, I mean, Agnes, 'scapes—diddums then, diddums want its little paper dolls all its life and the little paper doll bride is the prettiest of all the toys." I patted Agnes soothingly, the way she does Toto, and put a piece of sugar on her nose, "Still, I am sorry for the groom, Agnes, on his own wedding day he doesn't have a look in."

"No, he'd better look out," Agnes said briskly, "the bride doesn't want him in the picture at all—"

"To put it vulgarly, old dear, she 'hogs' everything—the spot-light, the 'fat parts,' the curtain cal's, 'centre stage,' and yet he's got to provide her with cuttl fish and birdseed for the rest of her, most likely, unnatural life. During the signing of the Register he's got to listen to an intrepid songstress lauding her charms as if she were a desirable property at Coral Gables or he's got to hear someone describing her as 'Rose of the World' and other Floral Extravagance, and all the time he knows she's got a bad temper, hates oysters, and inherits a superiority complex, and all of his wedding day he has to appear grateful for the condescension of this ineffable being—I ask you—"

"Sort of age old injustice to be avenged, eh! Patricia, —what makes a bridegroom—?"

"The bride, of course, Agnes, what did you think?"

"Either opportunity or opposition, my good child, but if you want to know what a bridegroom is really made of—it's principally cold feet."

"Well, I've never had one so I don't know, Agnes."

"You sound as if it were a mastoid, or a coal oil stove. What sort of a bridegroom would you like, Patricia?"

"There's one thing, I never would marry a man with a bald head. I don't mind ending with one, but I won't begin life with one—and I won't have one of those wind-the-clock-and-put-the-cat-out ones, and I won't have one of those fat well living ones that only need a frill at the neck to look like a cutlet and that know all the soups and none of the savouries of life—"

"He probably will be every one of those things," Agnes said cheerfully.

"He's got to have brains like a waffle iron—you know—that fit in everywhere. He's got to have a non-sectarian sense of humor that can bridge a social, political or commercial abyss. He's got to be fond of the country and have a close affinity with chickens, cows—"

"Well, you can stop there, old thing, there isn't one man in a hundred that knows the liver wing of a chicken, or feels his temperature rise at the sight of a cow!—he'd much rather have them in a milk bottle—or that loves the produce of a farm, on the loose. Why on earth do you want such queer things? But, apart from everything, Patricia, I think cows would make splendid moral censors. Imagine some blasé, society man frazzled to a fiddle-string with the sudden advent of a cow, might prove a turning point in his career, her magnificent Bovinity must prove a tonic—but to get back to your prospective husband, Patricia. What is he to look like?"

"What is he to look like? Well, I don't care if he's done in beige or midnight blue—I've no idea what a husband should look like, how can one—you only know when it's too late. I think I've heard they don't look at all like the man you married—"

"I suppose that *could* happen, Patricia, that the man you married and your husband were two such different people that you could be arrested for Bigamy."

"A woman has got to make good nowadays with a husband," I said briskly.

"Don't I know it. In my day wavy eyelashes and a dimple did the trick, but now everyone has them." Agnes said regretfully. "I wouldn't have had a look in in 1900. Men keep screaming for womanly women, they really don't want them. The present 'container' has samples of all the modern man needs—she's just up to the minute—no excess of bulk, no climatic extremes, portable—"

"Frequently insupportable," I interjected—"Built for speed. The modern woman just suits the modern man. Patricia, I wonder you don't see that."

"We are talking about husbands not men, Agnes!"

"Well! the greater includes the less, idiot! Doesn't Toto look sweet when he sucks his thumb, Patricia? There's one thing, Irishmen make the best husbands."

"There's nothing the matter with Canadians." Agnes eyed me sharply.

"Nothing. I've always found them admirable but with, I think, a little too much gristle."

"Gristle!? What do you mean? How disgusting! Do you mean moral fibre, Agnes?"

"Perhaps. Whatever it is, I don't like it; I think they are splendid for every day but I would like an Irishman on Sundays."

"What about Americans?"

"Sort of delicatessen lovers, too much seasoning."

"And English?"

"Utterly impossible from my standpoint. An English husband? Patricia, Oh! no! I should always champion the 'Free State'."

"Well, that's because you are Irish. The English make splendid husbands."

"But they take such a lot of unravelling! I find their Gibraltar-like massiveness oppressive."

"Italians? French?"

"Too decorative to take seriously."

"I don't think nationality counts for much; it's individuality, Agnes."

"It depends on what you want in a husband, Patricia. If you want one on what the Northern Miner calls the 'Main Break with heavy mineralization' well, you know that money doesn't mean everything. If you want a temperamental partner—have your second thought first. Temperament to be productive, but like English hedges needs clipping. Any husband is something like a ready-made frock, sometimes you get them exactly right but more often a hem has to be turned up, a sleeve let out or a seam taken in, till eventually you get a garment adapted to your needs. Well, adapt and keep on adapting. Matrimony isn't a Rest Home, it's a Catalina Contest and there is more 'High-grading' done in husbands than in all the mines in Northern Ontario."

"I don't know what 'High-grading' is."

"It is just a mineralogical name for stealing."

"You know so much about it, Agnes, I wonder you ever married, and—twice too."

"My dear, I was under the influence of that local anaesthetic—Love. Marriage is like a salad composed of many various ingredients, and woman is the onion rubbed round inside the bowl. If I were to marry again," Agnes looked pensively down at the slumbering Toto, "I'd marry another Irishman. I just adore the way they say 'Darling'."

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

A recent portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire who is always remembered by Canadians with pleasure and affection. The Duke was Governor-General of Canada during the terrible years of the Great War, and he and the Duchess shared with Canadians the anxieties and terrors of that world tragedy. The Duchess is not a lover of publicity and was perhaps one of the most retiring of the many ladies who have been at Rideau Hall as wives of the Governors-General. But she gave of herself graciously and sympathetically when need arose. The Duchess is Mistress of the Robes to Her Majesty Queen Mary, and at the recent opening of Parliament in London was lovely in pale blue brocade and many orders, which included her diamond badge of office.

Shakespeare and Chess

SIR JOHN SIMON surely made a mountain of a mole-hill, when he said that Ferdinand and Miranda's game of chess "is one of the few Shakespearean stage directions that are not immediately connected with the action." The game of chess occupies exactly five lines of the text and it strikes a note of exquisite intimacy and serenity before the intrusion of the outer world. It illustrates also in what exemplary fashion the young couple fulfilled the stern parent's admonition to propriety of behavior.

Perhaps a sounder criticism would be that Shakespeare did not know the game, but only knew that it would do well on the stage. "Sweet lord you play me false"—how does one play false at chess? It was not the bungling of a beginner, for a prince of the blood was bound to have learned the rudiments just as Miranda could not be Prospero's daughter without knowing everything about gambits. Nor does one "wrangle" at chess; no game affords less opportunity for recrimination. No, evidently Shakespeare was quite ignorant of it, and thought it the kind of pastime compatible with running conversation—as ladies play bridge.

Remembrance of Things Past

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste:
Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
And weep afresh love's long since cancelled woe,
And moan the expense of many a vanished sight;
Then can I grieve at grievances foregone,
And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
Which I new pay as if not paid before.
But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are restored and sorrows end.

—*Shakespeare.*

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LONDON LETTER

NOW that Parliament has opened again we are never at a loss for interesting subjects of conversation. Not that we normally are, but the M. P.'s provide us with even more than usual, and arguments wax heated over the latest reports in the morning papers of what is being done in what used to be called the best Club in London. There is some question as to whether the House still deserves that proud name, now that there are so many scenes with Labour members of strong views and not always well controlled tempers who provoke their opponents to wrath. But even allowing for opinions so strongly defended and opposed, there is still much to be said for the House of Commons as a delightful spot.

The House

The extremists have been very busy during the past few days making scenes which are widely reported and commented upon so that they gain a prominence out of proportion to their importance, but apart from these, one of the sensations of the past week was the brilliant and amusing speech by Mr. R. Mitchell Banks, K. C., M. P., in support of his Bill to prohibit anyone from inviting, importing, or using funds from foreign sources to promote industrial disputes—or rather for the furtherance or maintenance of industrial disputes in Great Britain.

This Bill, as one would understand, arose from the circumstances connected with the recent strikes. The money sent from Russia was, as Mr. Banks said, nicely calculated not to relieve distress, but to effect Russia's object to prolong the strike and to protract distress. The whole idea of taking assistance from foreign countries in connection with domestic disputes was unpleasant, as political and industrial quarrels were Great Britain's own affair and should be settled without the intervention of other people whose motives were questionable.

Despite much eloquent speaking and the support of a large number of members the bill was defeated by 118 votes amid Labour cheers and laughter.

Mr. Mitchell Banks who has been very much in the public eye of late is Conservative M. P. for Swindon, is a delightful after-dinner speaker, a most amusing companion and a fine scholar. He was married a year or so ago to a beautiful American woman.

* * *

I AM told that it is quite sure Lord Hewart will go to Canada this summer as the guest of the Canadian Bar Association, and that Lady Hewart and their daughter, who is at Oxford, will accompany the Lord Chief Justice. It is safe to promise that Lady Hewart will make a host of friends in Canada. She is a very sweet and gracious woman with that delightful smile which is so great an aid in opening hearts. Lady Hewart, by the way, is chairman of the Louisa May Alcott "Little Women" Memorial fund. The Committee is trying to raise the money to endow a bed in the Royal Free Hospital, London, in memory of that writer so beloved of English as well as American girls. I know I have mentioned this matter before, but if any lover of "Little Women" feels moved to send a contribution to the English Speaking Union, Charles Street, Mayfair, London, which is acting as treasurer for the Fund, the promoters will be deeply grateful.

Lady Hewart

* * *

AFTER fog and rain and eleven sunless days, we are back in spring again. Soft sunshine and mild air make one forget that officially winter still has a month to run, and all sorts of things may happen in that time. But who cares now for winter? The snowdrops and even the primroses are peeping out, and as to the other spring flowers you buy in shops why they have been on sale for so long that chrysanthemums are almost forgotten. I wish you could see the street hampers I have seen today. Branches of lilac, pots of daffodils, big bunches of tulips in mauve, pink, red and yellow, narcissci, freesia, and of course mimosa which to my mind is a much over-rated flower. Today there is a smell of spring in the air. I should not be surprised any time to see some little buds beginning to show themselves on the trees in Kensington Gardens. But I fear if they come out too soon they will find that winter is still capable of giving them a painful nip and so I hope they will postpone their arrival for a time.

Spring Days

Lord Derby and his daughter-in-law, Lady Stanley.

* * *

THE news that Canada is again considering rescinding the law against accepting honors at the hands of the King, is received with interest by many people in this country. I feel sure that most Canadians over here find it as difficult as I do to explain to English friends why Canadians are never mentioned in those lists which are read so eagerly all over the British Empire. It may be very noble and high minded to despise titles and letters after one's name, but, when all is said and done, there is no other way of showing publicly that a man has done something which entitles him to be marked out from his fellows than by conferring upon him publicly some distinction. In every list one sees the names of important persons in other Dominions and it has always sounded a bit flat to explain that Canada is not left out because she doesn't deserve anything, but because she refused to allow her people to accept the titles which the King, acting through his advisers, bestow upon those who are singled out for notice. If the law is altered and Canadians are allowed to accept this distinction, what happens to those who have deserved them ever since the date of the law against honors? Will they receive them now, or do only the new comers, so to speak, profit by the second thoughts of the Government?

Canadian Titles

* * *

THE extracts from the forthcoming book by the Hon. Winston Churchill, which have been appearing in *The Times* whet the appetite for more. The book, which is as brilliantly written as one expects from Mr. Winston Churchill, is to appear very shortly. Already the critics, military critics more especially, are either praising or finding fault with such parts as they have been able to read

A War Book

(Continued on page 49)

"She's saying 'Hello'... I'm saying 'Good-bye'"

That's the washtub's remark when it sees the housewife telephoning for our Wash Damp service. For the washtub knows that it departs when Damp Wash arrives. The housewife who has found how well we do the washing, and at how small a price, never goes back to the old, tiresome unpleasant washtub way. Just say "Hello" to us and the washtub will say "Good-bye" to you.

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A Youth of the Tang Dynasty

By Prunus

THE inscrutable calm of this handsome face veils much, but it cannot screen what might be called the "serene voluptuousness" of the countenance. This impression of sensuousness finds confirmation in the general features and contour. Note the heavy jowls, the small, full-lipped mouth, the almost triple chin. The slanting eyes convey a smile.

TUNG NU
Stone head of the Boy Tung Nu that stands on the right of Kwan Yin in Temples.
Photo by Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology.

Well-being and contentment are expressed here. Crown the head with a wreath, and almost one might imagine that one saw an oriental Bacchus!—a Bacchus, that is, who expresses himself, not in music and mirth, but in an intense interior enjoyment. And yet, despite the animality of the face, there is something more—the stamp of the finer influence of the Aryan on the grosser one of the Chinese—of the spirit informing the flesh.

This boy, Tung Nu, who centuries ago probably served as an acolyte in one of the Buddhist temples of the Early Tang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.), had come under the potent influence of the religion which, during the Tang Dynasty, was in the ascendency—the Buddhist faith. The stone head of this youth, so perfect in detail and finish, stood in a temple in Shen-Si, on the right side of the most beloved of the Buddhist deities, Kwan-Yin, the Goddess of Mercy. The long ears, symbols of wisdom, are a peculiar attribute of the Buddhist deities, and were imitated and cultivated by their devotees. The narrow eyes of the Oriental and mystic connote the soul that looks inward, and in looking within tends to find that peculiar wisdom and knowledge summed up by a great Chinese sage in the words: "A man may know the world without leaving the shelter of his roof . . . The Sage knows things without travelling, names things without having seen them, and performs everything without action."

This boy, Tung Nu, lived in an age—the Tang—which has been called the Golden Age of China, not only in Art but in belles-lettres. Our photograph is from the stone head that now stands in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, in a collection of Chinese art which has been called by such an authority as Lawrence Binyon of the British Museum, "the finest on this Continent."

London Letter

(*Continued from page 42*)

in these advance chapters. It is odd to reflect that there is a generation of grown-up people to whom the war is something outside their personal experience. To us who lived through it and with it the Great War is still a part of our lives.

* * *

Royal Workers

THE younger members of the Royal Family are as busy and as full of that sense of duty to the people as their predecessors for two, if not three, generations. Not only are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York indefatigable in the discharge of their engagements, but Princess Mary is always in demand in London and in her Yorkshire home, while places a long way from both frequently ask Her Royal Highness to open buildings, to visit hospitals, to inspect Girl Guides and to help their work in other ways. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are chiefly interested in hospitals, but the other night when the Coachmakers Company celebrated its 250th anniversary Prince Arthur spoke very well. Then Prince Henry, the King's soldier son, although occupied with his military duties, finds time to appear at public dinners and at dances for charity. So far Prince George has not undertaken anything of the kind, but after his long absence from home he is on holiday and could hardly be expected to be busy with public work.

Princess Louise from time to time appears in public in connection with some charitable work, and Princess Beatrice, who is just now on her way to visit the Queen of Spain, is also interested in charity and is especially devoted to the League of Remembrance which works for the sick and suffering in hospitals just as it worked through the war for the wounded. The two daughters of the late Princess Christian—Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louisa, the cousins of the King, are very keenly interested in hospital and charitable work and spend much time helping good causes. Half the good they do is not chronicled, for much of it is carried on in so simple and unobtrusive a manner that only those who reap the benefit of their good deeds know what they accomplish.

Mary Macleod Moore

Ruling After Death

AN AMERICAN couple have just beaten the world's record for wedding presents—having received, in one lump, £4,000,000.

It is not an ordinary gift, but a posthumous present bequeathed to them by the girl's father, who left instructions that husband and wife were to share equally in the money.

Such a will shows an essential sense of rightness as well as of affection. But the largeness of the fortune and the power which money brings with it make one wonder, "What would have happened if the testator had been a crusty old curmudgeon, and had bequeathed the money to an asylum for cats, or—worse still—on condition that the two did *not* marry?" He had every right to do so; and, had he wished, could have made things very unpleasant for them and many others.

Point is lent to these thoughts by the trouble caused by the recent Houston will in England. Another, though less known, case of the moment is that of a man, with a family, who had been led to expect he would inherit a large fortune. He was suddenly left penniless by a will, stupid or venomous; and had no recompense in law.

But the world's best instance of malicious bequest—to coin a new legal phrase—is found in Canada, in the will of a lawyer lately dead. He had a sense of humor overstrong, if misplaced; and, at the supreme moment, played the supreme jest. He bequeathed fat brewery shares to prohibitionist Methodist ministers, on condition that they played their full part as directors. Hot opponents of the Turf received shares in racing courses. Such money as was refused was to be given to the woman with the largest family!

Funny, really funny! And Ottawa, his town, is still chuckling. But what fun, save in anticipation, could that lawyer-cynic himself get out of it?

Such wills, in fact, and others less absurd but no less tyrannical, have led an eminent English lawyer to denounce the right of unlimited power of bequest. "People have no right," he said the other day, "to rule the world after their death."

Greatest of tyrants in will-making—yet possibly one of the wisest—was our own Henry VIII, who, quite contrary to the law of the realm, laid down the order of succession to the Throne. He was thoughtful, of course, for the pre-eminence of his own Tudor blood; but he also foresaw that unless the succession were strictly ordered and observed, civil war would follow.

The extraordinary thing is that this dominating personality was strong enough to ensure that his orders were obeyed after his death. Also, his own right to the Throne was disputable!

The Evolution of Fashion

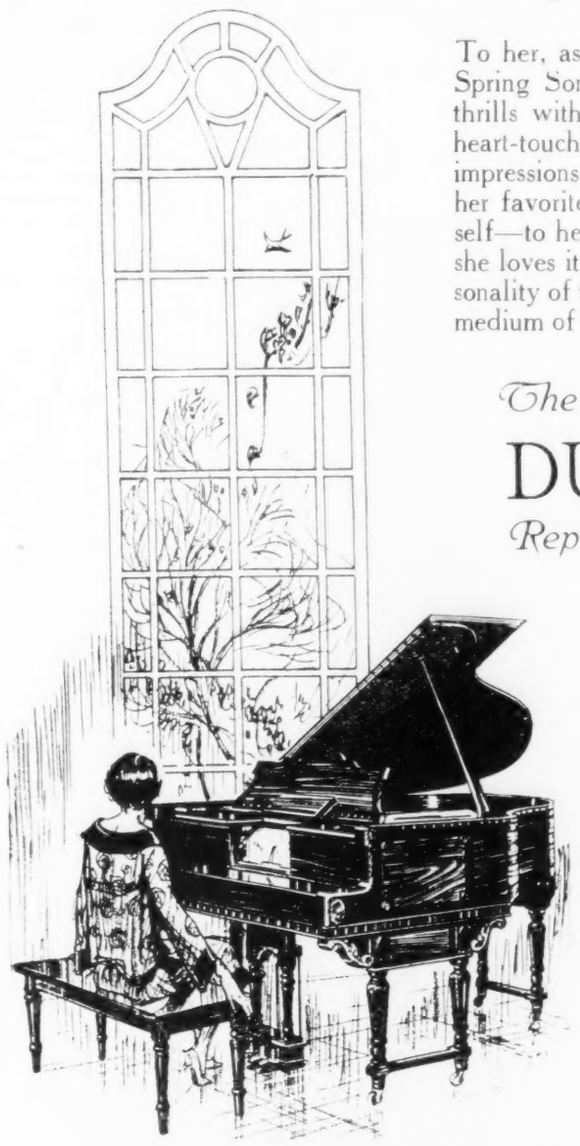
THE tremendously rapid progress that has been and is daily being made in the synthetic production of silk, jewels, and furs will enable thousands of people to enjoy intimate personal contact with ornamental delights they have hitherto only been able to appreciate with their noses flattened against the shop windows of great cities. No sensible person would for a moment suggest that fashions in dress should be curtailed to their utilitarian value alone. But each century must evolve its own suitable modes.—*Charlotte Holdane in "The Empire Review."*

The Critic

ALTHOUGH I hold that the novelist, playwright, poet, or any purely creative writer is on a higher plane than the critic, the latter has one advantage. Many creative writers deal with commonplace persons and with villains; whereas the critic deals (usually) with high-minded and interesting individualities. Dickens showed genius in creating Uriah Heep; but the critic of Dickens, though quite devoid of genius, is after all busying himself mainly with Dickens.—*William Lyon Phelps in "Scribner's."*

A GROUP OF LIBERAL LADIES PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE RECENT DRAWING-ROOM.
From Left to Right:—Miss Catherine Maloney, daughter of Dr. M. J. Maloney, M.P.; Mrs. Peter Heenan, wife of the Minister of Labour; Miss Hilda Shea, niece of Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, of Windsor, Ontario; Miss Nell Maloney, another daughter of Dr. M. J. Maloney, M.P., of Eganville. Photos of Mrs. Heenan and the Misses Maloney by John Powis, of Ottawa, and of Miss Shea by Ashley and Crippen.

When She Loves the Spring Song Best



To her, as to millions of others, "the" Spring Song is Mendelssohn's. She thrills with the unsullied beauty of its heart-touching strains and its haunting impressions of Winter's passing. It is her favorite. She loves to play it herself—to hear others play it well. But she loves it best when it reveals the personality of the great Novaes, through the medium of

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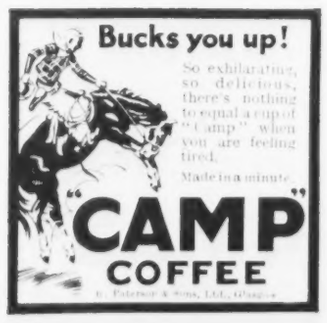

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Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED MONTREAL

Social Success

By the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stewart

OCTOBER marks the opening of the country-house season, which affords the plainest proof of a woman's social success or failure.

"To be a social success one must be more or less of a moral failure," said a certain well-known wit. Like most epigrams, this is put rather strongly. But certain it is that a woman ceaseless energy, and first-rate mental qualities. It knows nothing of a seven-hours day, and a forty eight-hours week would be complete repose. Also it requires a patient and careful study of the minute and trivial, without any excursions of the mind into the realms of thought and intellect.

To score a social success there must be money or the brains of a Becky Sharp, who can obtain cash by the appearance of having it. But money incense to the higher qualities of Society. Her house should be known far and wide for its exclusiveness. Invitations become valuable in proportion as they are difficult to obtain.

To sum up: The qualities for making oneself a force in Society are money, or the brains to obtain money; taste in dress, beauty, if possible; taste, certainly.

She who would succeed must work hard. She belongs not to herself but to her friends; and, after all, she gives much happiness to others.

MISS CHRISTINE STEWART

Daughter of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Stewart, a popular member of the younger official set of the Capital, and a well known favorite in Edmonton circles.

—*Photo by Paul Hoesbile.*

might be noted for her truth, kindness, and unselfishness and yet be a hopeless failure as a social leader. Even truth requires clothing, and kindness and unselfishness may be rather unattractive qualities.

A woman who would be a social success sets her hand to an arduous calling—one that needs high health, alone is of no use. Society has been libelled there. Money succeeds only where its owner has brains, good looks, and other attractive qualities.

Then a hostess who is out for success must think of new and original forms of entertainment. The dull and hackneyed should be rigidly avoided. And she must offer subtle

The Brilliant Man's Wife

CAN a woman be a success as the wife of a brilliant man?

It is a big question, for so much depends upon whether the wife is brilliant herself. If so, will she be willing to sink her own individuality and to concentrate her mind and brains upon her husband, his needs, his failings, and successes? If she loves him....yes. Even if she does not, it is often again, yes.

A serene, capable woman, running the home on oiled wheels, entertaining the right people, smoothing the path of everyday life for a man, is an asset not to be despised. She will say and do the right thing, she will apply herself to her husband's interests and his alone. She is the gentle accompaniment to his spectacular performance, and she must be content with the reflected glory of his achievements.

This is the woman who is a help to her husband in the limelight of life. She is to be depended upon; she is resourceful and usually popular with the world at large.

But suppose the personality of the woman is too strong to admit of her completely giving up her own interests to those of her husband. She wants to express herself, and does so.

The result: Well, her husband may encourage and rejoice at the success she attains; on the other hand, he may resent it. So much depends upon the mind and heart of the man. All men are children, be they brilliant or not.

Some of them want the largest and best toys for themselves alone; others will bring the largest and best to share with their playmate; others, again, will give them away or smash them.

Can any woman, however clever, direct and steer the course for a man? She may think she can, when suddenly there is a bend in the river of life, a snag has risen in the water, and she can do nothing to avoid the oncoming disaster. Her efforts of years, her self-sacrifice and devotion, are as nothing unless the unforeseen occurs.

In a flash the man takes the helm, rises to heights hitherto unknown, and swiftly and surely sweeps by the obstacle to safety.

Does this mean that the wife has been a success?

THE rage for a heavy make of crepe de Chine is on the increase, and this supple material is ideal for frocks of "bloused" order. A little while ago it was reported that beige had gone out, but it certainly has come in again.

A famous Parisian designer recently told me that beige of a slightly puce tint is going to be *the* color for spring frocks and tailor-mades. Side by side with this artistic shade of beige he places navy blue. So you see, we shall all have something that really pleases us.

I saw a navy blue *velours de laine* coat which bloused all round the waist over a belt of smoke-grey suedes studded with steel. The coat was lined with smoke-grey crepe and collared with grey fox. This coat was destined to be worn over a pleated dress of navy crepe de Chine.

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You know her, the woman who haunted antique shops and never missed a promising sale of household effects. She was looking, always looking, for treasures in the way of old furniture. When she had paid the purchase price she gloated over the solid, honest workmanship, the graceful, sweeping lines, the freedom and finished perfection of the hand turning, the richness and ripeness of the coloring.

She didn't believe these qualities could be reproduced in this generation until she discovered

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Walk-Over

Ritzy

Piping is the newest of the new, says Paris. So this Pastel Parchment Kidskin slipper with tip and foxing of Stone Kidskin is piped on vamp, quarter and strap with Gold Kidskin.

High Style in Spring Shoes

One of Walk-Overs High Lights for Spring—as advertised nationally in "Vogue" and sold to leaders in Toronto as well as Fifth Avenue.

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A new shipment of Paris and London Sports Wear and Evening Gowns will be on view March 10th. The director has just returned from a buying trip and has secured the last word in fashionable wear.

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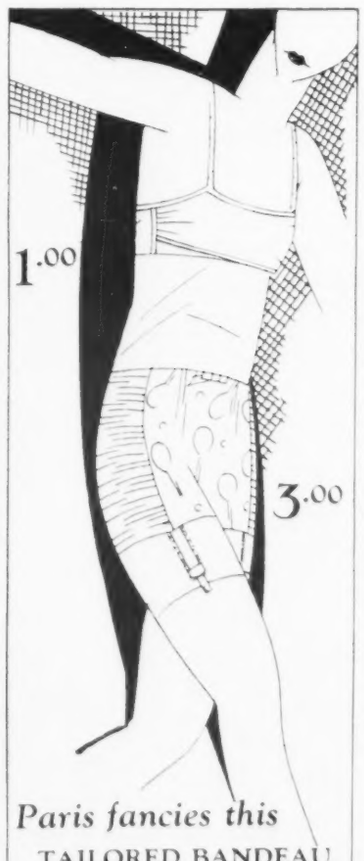

Paris fancies this

TAILORED BANDEAU AND TENNIS GIRDLE

This Nemo-flex Bandeau (No. 1000) is a back closing light weight model made of silk jersey, in white, pink, black, nile, maize and orchid. Sizes 30 to 38. Popularly priced at $1.00.

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Socialized

DO YOU use the new word "socialized"? If somebody annexes your maids, your umbrella, or your books, you say they have been "socialized". It's a clever word, isn't it? Schoolboys still say "pinched."

Jem writes his verses with more speed
Than the printer's boy can set 'em;
Quite as fast as we can read,
And only not so fast as we forget 'em.

When two score throats together squall
It may be called a Mad-rig-all.

Chic Costumes for Easter

Black-and-White and Navy Blue Are Favoured Colors

By Charlotte M. Storey

WITH Easter coming in the middle of April, the weather is much more likely to be tempered to the Easter costume, than if it had come at an earlier date. So it behooves us to consider, even now, with what we shall be clothed at this spring festival.

To be one of a well dressed procession of people on Easter Sunday morning, is not a sign of vain pageantry, but rather of culture and prosperity. Let's hope there won't be a cloud in the sky.

In cities, go east, go west, the millinery displays are the first evidence of spring, than which, not even the first robin is more convincing. Not a few women have already selected their Easter hats and some have ventured forth in them, but the grand rush for Easter millinery will be while the Style Openings are on, when the lure of mannequins magnificently attired and preening themselves on the stage, will stir with longings the heart of every true daughter of Eve.

TRAINED EVENING GOWN
The novelty of this gown of white satin beauté, embroidered with white silk and silver sequins, is the heavily embroidered train.

Crowns, that is of the hats, are slightly lower than those of last season, and it doesn't matter much what the original shape happens to be, for the sophisticated milliner will tuck and pleat it into becomingness and then draw the lining up a bit so it can't slip down too far on the head. The brim, what there is of it, is just about as manageable and the trimming is almost negligible, but oh it takes an artist to make a hat these days, and the joy of having one built on the head is something that only she who has experienced it can realize.

The skull cap which fits tightly over the head and comes down at the sides and has very little trimming, is having a vogue.

Navy blue and black are fashion's favorites at the moment, but it is essential that there be a supplementary color, or at least a brilliant pin. If there is color, it need not be too bold nor too much of it. Just enough to be piquant.

Not only is there alliance of color but of materials as well. One of the happiest is felt and faille ribbon; equally happy is felt or faille with pedaline straw. And apropos of straw, there are exotic examples from many faraway lands, most of them light and poris, making them delightfully cool for summer wear.

The trimming on this year's millinery, while very important, has no fixed place. A little band of faille ribbon is just as much at home half way up the crown as anywhere else. It's the way it's put on that counts. Not where nor how much.

The coat supreme for spring is satin faille, with a collar faced or edged with some sort of summer fur, for fur is not as warm as it looks and is always flattering to young or old. Besides the fur, the trimming which seems most effective this spring and gives grace and elegance to the model is the inset designs of the reverse side of the satin, or with the reverse way of the grain. One model, to illustrate, had large double triangles set in the skirt and was the acme of perfection in tailoring.

Black satins are shown almost exclusively in our shops, but I hear that navy blue is coming into favor in New York and if this be true, we shall soon have it in this country for our merchants are very apt in securing for their patrons the most modish of all that New York or Paris offers.

For less formal coats, kasha is sponsored by many of the best couturiers, not only in natural colors, but in all these—called "new" spring colors, even in black.

Wool faille and lovely soft surfaced fabrics, are other materials of which smart coats are being fashioned almost daily, so great is the demand for variety, and the most effective trimmings are the tuckings and seamings in straight and slanting and curved lines.

Navy and princess blue are both good shades in coatings this spring, and of course there are many others, for the dyers are very skillful in handling fabrics. Black and white are extremely modish just now, but I hear that beige and black, that is a black coat with beige fur collar, is considered just a little bit the more chic of the two.

There is a new trimming note, that savors of millinery—a big silk or ribbon bow with ends tucked under the collar at the back or poised on the shoulder. One was assured that it was quite the thing to have.

But no reference to coats, is complete nowadays, until one has tried to do justice to the tweed or soft woollen coat for travel and informal wear. There's rythm in the arrangement and blending of the colorings that go to form plaids and checks and with ombre shadings, checks and plaids sometimes take on the form of stripes.

While English and Scotch top coats are still with us, our domestic manufacturers have become so skillful that they import the materials and make these coats up to the Queen's taste, or rather to the taste of Madam and Miss Canada, and it will interest readers to know that these lovely tweeds and other soft woollen coatings were imported in short ends only, so that a very limited number were made from each pattern, which when scattered from coast to coast, left so few in any one place that they could not by any chance become common. This of course, refers to the more exclusive models.

These coats are very strictly tailored and are invested with a very matter of fact air, as if determined to go about their business, neither molesting nor being molested.

They are straight of line, with maybe a pleat at the side almost unnoticed, a collar with revers, likely faced with fur, but some of the newest have no fur—it's all a matter of preference—a large button fastening, sometimes a part belt, often seeming to have its origin in a complicated pocket which has no mate. But, then again, a really modish coat may have four pockets. It's the ensemble that counts; not the mere detail of a pocket or a button. The suit is a candidate for favor this spring. It has been said that the automobile has been the undoing of the tailored suit, but lives there a woman with soul so dead, that she doesn't feel better dressed in a smart tailored suit on some occasions than in anything else.

Perhaps the compose suite of the season may retrieve for the tailored suit, the place in the wardrobe it once enjoyed. A black and white checked woollen pleated or wrap-around skirt and a black cloth jacket, or if one has the sort of complex that makes them look through a magazine from the back first, perhaps she'll take the checked jacket and the plain skirt. Once again, it's all a matter of preference. One must not overlook the rose and violet boutonniere for the lapel of the coat.

Many readers, and especially women who participate in out-of-door sports, will rejoice over the return to fashion of the light weight woollens, of which there are so many lovely examples this spring. There's frisca in several variations of weave; taffeta and chiffon weaves and ever so many others that defy description and offer themselves to madam and mademoiselle in all sorts of plain and plaid combinations in the most delicate of colorings, which will be found in the show rooms made up into chic compose suits, ensembles and one and two piece sports dresses.

In passing, one must make mention of the separate jacket made of the dress goods, and also of a new ensemble which has a black satin skirt mounted on a camisole top of white silk and worn with a hip length black satin jacket. The ensemble of this season is less consequential—a more informal affair than the ensemble we knew two years ago.

Wool jersey is beloved of sportswomen, especially white jersey in two piece style with cardigan neck for wearing at Badminton. Collarless necklines are specified for all sports frocks.

There's an endless array of knitted things for sports women among which are silk skirts and jersey tunics, pleated knitted skirts with jumpers having horizontal stripes around the body in harmonious colors.

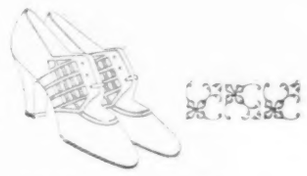
Silk dresses for formal afternoon wear have boleros, variously devised, with a view to breaking any rigid line there might be to the straight silhouette without it, and a slight blousing of the body indicates a slightly higher waistline.

But if dresses are straight, they are not narrow. Pleats and tucks forbid and the newest version of tucks shows them like fine ribbing and unpressed, but steamed to keep their place despite much hard wear.

More formal models on which draperies are desired, have elongated triangles and petal shaped pieces of the material draped on the outside.

We shall see much lace combined with chiffon or georgette used, especially when the June wedding trousseau begins to be assembled.

MISS PATRICIA ROBERTS
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Roberts, of Ottawa, granddaughter of Charles G. D. Roberts, who was one of the debutantes presented at the recent Drawing Room.



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Man is always essaying the seemingly impossible, and always, through crisis after crisis, and with lapse after lapse, achieving it.—*The Bishop of Liverpool.*

The age where duty came first and love afterwards is going; and perhaps the right order is coming, when love will come first and duty is bound to follow.—*Mr. R. A. Raven.*

My Lady's Dressing Table

A PHYSICIAN, writing on the subject of diet, says:—

I want to call your attention to the mistake of eating something every time you have a sensation or feeling of any sort in the region of the stomach, an empty or "all-gone" feeling. As a rule, it would be better for you to drink water at this time and not take food. One or two glasses of liquid at such a time will usually serve to allay the stomach sensation.

I think the practice of eating between meals is one of the causes of the spoiled appetite, upset digestion, and limited health of many persons, especially the nervous type of individual.

Let the children, when they are five or six years of age, learn to have their regular three meals a day. Eating between meals takes the edge off the appetite, and when you do that you thereby directly diminish the strength and power of the digestive juices. Remember this! Appetite equals juice. If your appetite is good, ordinarily your digestion will be good, unless you are a very great dietetic transgressor of some sort.

Now, I don't advocate any given number of meals as an exclusive practice. I eat one meal a day or one meal and say a little fruit or a bowl of crackers and milk for lunch. On the majority of days I have this little lunch around ten o'clock in the morning, and then I eat an ordinary average, good-sized dinner in the evening at six-thirty.

But I think this would be a very unhealthful practice for the majority of my readers to follow, and this is not to good a time as any to point out one, wealth fads or whatever, some doctor, as well as fads, come and suffer from indigestion. He is not very hungry in the morning, so he decides to do without his breakfast and so and so-old his "gut" gets better and his indigestion disappears. Then he advises everybody to do without breakfast.

That is the wrong reason to spell an experience. Just because I feel well on one meal or one meal and a quarter, a day, is no reason for me to write a book and advise all the people of this country to eat one meal a day. I have lived that way for about twenty-five years. I know it agrees with me. I like it. It is convenient. It seems to be a regular health practice for me; but I repeat, I warn you, that it would not work out that way for nine out of ten of my readers.

My observation over a quarter of a century on this question of the number of meals a day, is this: I think about half of the people do far better on three meals a day than they do on two. I think the other half do, or would do, better on two meals a day than on three. That half is the sedentary, already over-nourished type, and especially those who are not hungry in the morning.

You must work out for yourself the number of meals you need. Do a little intelligent experimenting, and find out what is the best rule for you.

And now for the question of eating too much meat. Meat is a food high in protein, and protein is a substance very important for furnishing the body with building material. But when it is eaten in excess, it cannot be stored in the body like starches, sugars and fats. Proteins are not burned up into simple substances like water and carbon dioxide gas. Proteins will become, as it were, cinders and clinkers, which must be overhauled by the liver and finally eliminated by the kidneys. Nothing serious is likely to happen if you eat too much bread or potatoes, or if you partake of a little excess of sugar or butter, but when you eat too much lean meat, white of eggs, fish, or baked beans, you are taxing on excess protein that may make trouble.

Certainly it is unwise to eat two or three of these protein articles of diet at the same meal. It is wise to take meat or the meat substitutes only one at a time; eggs at one meal and meat at another. In fact, I think that most sedentary people will be very wise to eat very lightly of protein every other day. Have some meat, eggs, fish, or baked beans one day, and then the next day let your foods run very light in protein. Eat more of cereals, fruits and vegetables together with nuts.

I know you have been expecting me to say something about tea and coffee, and I don't propose to dodge the issue in this respect. I know just as well as you do that thousands of persons use these beverages in moderation and apparently are not harmed by the practice. I know equally well, as a physician, that tea and coffee, like tobacco and alcohol, whether or not they do any harm, at least do no good. That is, if they are habitually and excessively used. I think coffee is a wonderful and almost harmless stimulant, to be used now and then in time of stress and strain, or when it is necessary to keep awake or to engage in some unusual mental feat. Of all the drugs that could be used under such circumstances, I think coffee is the most effective and the least harmful.

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Correspondence

J. B. I regret that I am unable to give you any list of exercises to reduce a double chin. I don't think that diet would be of much help in such a case. I know a woman who found that she had three layers of chin and who declares that she cured herself by applying a vanishing cream and then very gently massaging to and fro for five minutes. Then she applied an astringent which seemed to help. Also she warned all women who wish to avoid a double chin to wash the neck in cold water, as too much hot water tends to flabbiness. Persevere in your efforts to banish the superfluous flesh, for nothing is more sad than an overflow of chins. They also add to one's appearance of age.

* * *

Ruth. I cannot say much about the tint of rouge you should use, even when you inform me that you are a brunette with olive cheeks. The best way to test rouge is to rub a little on the hand to see how it affects the skin. If you are a decided brunette, a dark rouge is advisable—and only a very little of that. It is the touch of rouge which brightens and beautifies the whole face. The over-application of rouge gives the face the appearance of hardness and insolence which made the Puritans class all "aids to beauty" as paint and powder. The modern woman is roundly abused for having so much to do with cosmetics; but my own belief is that she is more artistic in their application than our grandmothers were. There is everything, my brown Ruth, in "how it is done."

* * *

Ethel. There is a multitude of creams today for keeping the hands attractively soft and white. I know several busy housewives who have hands which any debutante might envy—but they are obliged to keep everlastingly at it. Hot water is unfriendly to the hands. It gives that aged and shrunken look which every woman dreads. In these days of dish mops, it is quite unnecessary to expose the hands frequently to the ravages of hot water. Have a bottle of vinegar or a piece of lemon on the sink and apply these to the hands after a hot water plunge. This will prevent the shrunken look. Then, if you wish to take extra care of your hands you will wear old gloves at night, taking care that the gloves have been lined with a good cold cream. I know this is a bother—but it is worth while.

Valerie

The Faith of Nature

Of human folk what need have I,
If I but have the sea for friend,
The mountains and the morning sky,
And foliage vast and meadows green,
The moon and all the stars to spend,
And pillared space on which to lean?

For man's and woman's best avail
Is slender as a swaying reed.
Nor all their love and faith prevail
To help their fellows in their need;
Nor are they good to hear or see
A song of bird or shape of tree.

Oh, man that talks and nothing saith
His journey through from birth to death—
Man, with his little deeds and dooms,
His piteous parodies of power;
And woman, in her loveliest hour,
Fair only till the wild rose blooms,
Or the strange almond breaks in flower!

More profit me the winds and rains,
The company of stars and streams,
Than all the lore of little brains
That only rob me of my dreams.

—*Richard Le Gallienne.*

The world of fools has such a store
That he who would not see an ass
Must hide at home, and bolt his door,
And even break his looking-glass!

—*From the French.*

If You have any Skin Defects
Consult us about them.

Do not neglect any skin defect. It may grow and get beyond control. As soon as any skin trouble appears, consult us at once. Our treatments may save you from losing your beauty and attractiveness. We have specialized for thirty years in treating Pimples, Blackheads, Wrinkles, Crowsfeet, Blotches, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, Eczema, and all non-infectious skin troubles.

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Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at a small luncheon on Saturday of last week in honor of the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor. His Honor and Mrs. Ross also asked a few friends to Government House, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon to tea to meet the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie and the Westminster Choir.

* * *

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto gave a very delightful afternoon at the Conservatory of Music on Thursday afternoon of last week, when Madame Grace Smith Harris gave a musical talk on *Romantic Miniatures*—the miniatures including Chopin, Schuman, Schubert—illustrated by selections from these masters. Madame Smith Harris was charming in a quaint dress of a hundred years ago, of mauve taffeta with full skirt frilled to the high waist line, and a bertha of rose point caught with a rose, adorning the old-fashioned bodice. Her hair was worn in long ringlets and her bouquet was an old world posey with a paper frill. She was a most engaging figure of a romantic period, and delighted her audience by her lovely playing as well as by her sympathetic description of the lives and loves of the group of composers whom she had chosen to talk about. Later tea was served, Mrs. Arthur McMurrich, Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, Mrs. C. B. McNaught and Mrs. Tower Ferguson acting as hostesses. Those present included Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Michie, Mrs. G. McCann, Mrs. Tice Bastedo, Miss MacLean Howard, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. Christopher Baines, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mrs. Casey Wood, Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mrs. Percy Robertson, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Esther Cassels, Miss Elsie Charlton, Mrs. Murray MacFarlane, Mrs. Ernest Rolph, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mrs. E. J. Lennox, Miss Evelyn Weller, Mrs. H. A. Gunn, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Miss Mildred Graydon, Mrs. Wm. Weller, Mrs. George Nasmith.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, of Toronto, sailed on Saturday of last week for England, where they will spend several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Webster, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Webster wearing a gown of hyacinth chiffon velvet and carrying a bouquet of violets and roses. Mrs. C. K. Richardson, who received with her sister, later in the afternoon gave several enjoyable piano solos. Miss Lillie Crossley contributed several songs. Mrs. R. M. Irvine and Mrs. R. B. Lucas poured tea and coffee. The table was done with Spring flowers and yellow candles. The Misses Webster, Miss Charity Smith and Miss Dorothy Rawlinson assisted in the tea room.

* * *

Miss Edith Macdonald, who has been abroad for several weeks, returns to Toronto this week.

* * *

Miss Bessie Bruce, of Hamilton, Ontario, formerly of Bedford Road, Toronto, was a week-end visitor in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Dyment, of Toronto, is in Atlantic City for a couple of weeks' sojourn.

* * *

Lady Windle, of Toronto, will sail on the second of April for England.

* * *

Mrs. Donald Guthrie, of Toronto, who has been visiting her father-in-law, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and Mrs. Guthrie in Ottawa, went recently to Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. R. Y. Cory, of Grey Avenue.

Mrs. George Douglas Little, formerly Margaret Mills, of Hamilton, received for the first time since her marriage at her apartment, 400 Avenue Road, Toronto, on Tuesday, March 1. Mrs. Little wore her wedding gown of gold lamé, the pale green georgette train veiled with rare old lace, falling from her shoulders. She carried a bouquet of Sunburst roses. Mrs. F. W. Mills in orchid georgette and a becoming black hat and Mrs. G. F. Little in an attractive black lace gown and black hat received with her. At the tea table with its lace cloth and yellow candles, centred by a silver basket of mauve sweet peas, Mrs. H. Nelles Roy and Mrs. R. B. MacGregor, Hamilton, poured tea, and Mrs. Rea Hearne poured coffee. Mrs. Little's bridesmaids, Miss Amy McClemont, Miss Margaret Balfe, Miss Margaret Leslie, Miss Norma Whelan and Mrs. Grant Davis, in their frocks of shaded gold velvet and close-fitting brown tulle hats, assisted in looking after the guests.

* * *

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt returned on Saturday of last week to Toronto from Key West, Florida, and he with Mrs. Nesbitt and his son, Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, are now at their new residence on Warren Road.

* * *

Miss Isobel Ross, of Government House, Toronto, entertained at a small luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. Gill, of Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Isobel Williams, of Toronto, is in Detroit, guest of her sister, Mrs. Paul Maxon.

* * *

The Baroness Clifton, who was a guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Blackwood, Harvard Avenue, Winnipeg, left on Friday evening of last week for Boston. En route she visited her cousin, Miss Hermione Blackwood, in Toronto.

* * *

Sir Joseph Flavelle, of Holcroft, Queen's Park, Toronto, left recently to join Lady Flavelle and his daughters, in California.

* * *

Mrs. Alan Worthington, of Toronto, is a visitor in Vancouver, guest of Mrs. Max Reid at Fairacres.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto, recently sailed to spend several weeks in England.

MRS. JOHN S. MARTIN

Wife of the Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario. Mrs. Martin was presented at Court, Buckingham Palace, two years ago, and is here seen in her presentation gown.

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, entertained very delightfully at luncheon on Monday of last week for Mrs. W. D. Ross.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, leave this week to visit their daughter, Miss Marjorie Candee, in New York.

* * *

Mrs. F. B. Robins is again at her residence, Strathrobyn, Toronto, after a sojourn of some length at Miami, Florida.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Ashworth have returned to Toronto from British Columbia and have taken an apartment at Cotswold Court.

* * *

Mrs. George L. McPherson, of Sarnia, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Katharine Hanna at the Alexandra Apartment, Queen's Park Ave.

* * *

Colonel Henry Cockshutt, Mrs. Cockshutt and the Misses Margaret and Isobel Cockshutt, late of Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, who are in South America, are returning to Brantford at the end of the month.

* * *

On dit that the marriage of Miss Catherine Welland Merritt, of St. Catharines, who, by the way, has just returned from Europe, to Sir Henry Pellatt, will take place at an early date in St. Catharines.

* * *

Hon. F. H. Phippen and Mrs. Phippen have returned to Toronto after a trip to Jamaica.

* * *

Miss Jean Francis is again in Toronto after a visit to Ottawa, where she was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, who have been wintering in Algiers, will spend some time at Tangier and in Spain and later go on to London.

* * *

A very pretty wedding took place in Grace Church on the Hill, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, at 12.30 o'clock, when Evelyn Dorothy, youngest daughter of Dr. W. Cecil Trotter and Mrs. Trotter, became the bride of Alexander Meredith Ramsay, son of Mrs. Ramsay, and grandson of the late Sir William Meredith. Canon Broughall conducted the ceremony. The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The bride, who was given away by her father, was an attractive figure in her bouffant gown of white satin, the skirt with an uneven hem-line. The court train of net and lace was lined with pink chiffon. Her veil was caught to the head with a band of old lace and clusters of orange blossoms. She carried Easter lilies with white satin ribbon. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Ramsay, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Madeline Wills, cousin of the bride. They were frocked in white chiffon, with white felt hats caught at the side with pink velvet ribbon. Their bouquets were of Ophelia roses. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Robert Jarvis. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, "Hillholme," Dunvegan Road, when Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Ramsay received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Trotter was smartly gowned in light fawn georgette embroidered in colors, with brown straw hat, and Mrs. Ramsay was in black, with black hat. Upon their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay will reside on Kilbarry Road, Toronto.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Mary McCulloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, to Mr. John Preble Macintosh, son of Mr. Preble Macintosh, of Montreal, has been arranged to take place on Saturday, April 9, in Galt.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Joseph, Miss Ethel Olive Joseph, and Mrs. Wellington Dixon, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Ste. Agathe.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Vipond are again in Montreal after several months spent in Europe.

* * *

Major Hartland MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hickson, of Montreal, are spending the remainder of March in Aiken, South Carolina.

* * *

At the marriage of Miss Inez Constance Kaine to Mr. Guy M. Suckling, which took place in Quebec on Wednesday of this week, the bridal attendants were Miss Brenda Davie, of Quebec, Miss Brenda Markham, of Westmount.

* * *

Miss Prudence Holbrook, of Ottawa, recently entertained at a "Shower" for Miss Jean Meikle, whose marriage takes place this week.

MR. AND MRS. CECIL EASTHAM LAUNDY

Whose recent marriage was a smart event in Victoria, B.C. The bride was formerly Dorothy Margaret, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Lane Holmes, of The Haven, Victoria, and the bridegroom the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Laundy, of Sellindge, Oak Bay, Victoria. He is a member of one of the oldest families in British Columbia, his mother being a daughter of the late Right Rev. Edward Cridge, Bishop of Victoria, who arrived in this city on a Hudson's Bay sailing ship in April, 1855, together with his wife. The family have resided there ever since.

On Saturday, March 5th, Miss Dorothea May Moffat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Moffat, was united in marriage by the Rev. G. Ernest Forbes to Mr. Guy Alexander Buchanan, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Buchanan, of Moore Park, Toronto. The ceremony, which took place quiety at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Moffat, The Pines, Weston, was attended by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. After April 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan will reside at Rosedale Heights, Toronto.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon are to leave Ottawa on Saturday, March 19, on an extended tour of Western Canada. It is proposed to pay a similar visit to the Maritime provinces in July next. In making this announcement officials of the Governor-General's office said that the Vice-Regal visitors would stop off at all the Capitals of the Western provinces and most of the principal cities. It was proposed to return to Ottawa about May 1.

* * *

Mr. George A. Ross entertained the hunting members of the Montreal Hunt at dinner on Friday night of last week at the Hunt Club. The dinner was in honor of the Master of the Fox Hounds, Mr. Harold Hampson.

* * *

The members of the Quebec Garrison Badminton Club, who went to Montreal last week-end, were Mrs. Rene Turcot, Miss Marcelle Brunet, Miss Jeanne Dupre, Miss Yvette Lafferty, Miss Kathleen Hall, Miss Marguerite Delage, Messrs. Edgar Wiggs, Ernest Lafferty and Frank Denis.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Principal R. Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, Kingston, to Miss Muriel Bray, of New York City. Dr. Taylor took over the principalship of Queen's in 1917, going to Kingston from Montreal, where he was minister of the former St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Dr. Taylor served for a time overseas as a chaplain. It is understood that the wedding is to take place in the Old Country in June.

The Black Satin Wrap

Gleams as the Most Important Coat Fashion of Spring.

Elegance and simplicity form a style alliance in these new Black Satin Coats. The wondrous gleam of their rich fabrics covers them with fashionable glory. Every Coat is slim and sleek and true to the edict of Paris, is trimmed with fur. Horizontal inserts showing the reverse side of the satin are beautifully played up, so are diagonal lines, tiers and tuckings. Many are adorned with rich embroideries and one or two favor dashing capes. Imported models are shown in a wide range of prices in our Salons, Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

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New Spring Shoes

Now Ready for Selection

Owens - Elmes Footwear is known for authenticity of style, quality of leather, and beauty of workmanship

FEMININE FOOTWEAR for the coming spring takes on new charm by reason of its subtle color tones. This season, where harmony of color is more important than ever in the ensemble, our new shoes will be found to blend perfectly with costume and accessory colors. Now is a good time to secure a perfect fitting.

OWENS-ELMES, Limited
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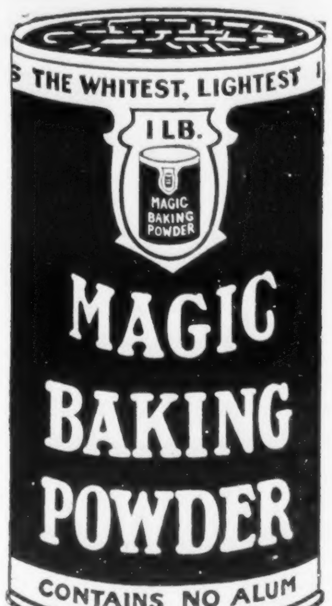
Our exquisitely graceful new Silk Stockings of gossamer sheerness are decidedly the newest and smartest ideas of the season, both in color and design.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Half-Timbered House

By S. Maclure, Architect

THE English styles are probably furnishing inspiration for more modern Canadian homes than all other forms of architectural precedent. To find the reason for this condition it is necessary to look no further than the accompanying illustrations, which show a splendid spacious home of Elizabethan half-timbered design which possesses in full measure the comfortable homelike atmosphere characteristic of the style.

Such an abundance of commendable features have been incorporated in the ground floor plan that space permits only the outstanding items to be mentioned here. These include the provision of fire-places in the hall, living room, dining room and study; a lavatory and W. C. in the hall; an abundance of cupboard space in pantry, kitchen, and larder; rear stairs; and the convenient arrangement of trades side and grade entrances.

The living room is a fine bright room lighted by a large bay window, and is connected with a sunroom which may be entered across a terrace from the garden. A beamed ceiling, wide fireplace, buffet recess, china closet, and bay window overlooking the terrace combine in the large dining room to form a room of really unusual beauty.

Equally convenient is the second floor which contains a sleeping balcony and five bedrooms, the two largest of which are provided with fireplaces. With each bedroom having at least one good size clothes closet, and a large linen closet being in the hall one of the most insistent demands of modern housing has been met. It will be noticed that the W. C. has been kept separate from the bathroom at the head of the stairs, an arrangement which as these would be the fixtures most generally used, is well worthy of note.

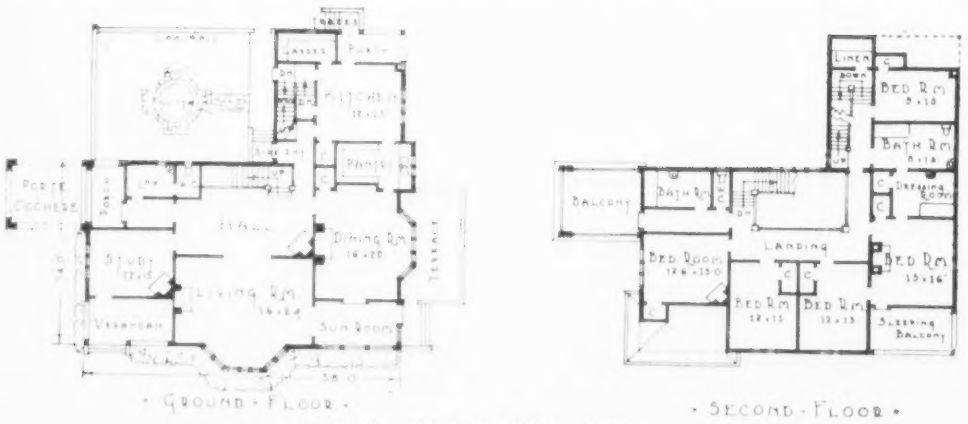
Occupying the space over the rear stairs are the stairs to the attic, in which a bedroom, boxroom, and bathroom are located.

Rubble stone has been used for the chimney, and the walls up to the ground floor window sill level, and combines very attractively with cream stucco, dark stained half-timbers and red brown shingle roof. Leaded glass casement windows contribute greatly to both the exterior and interior effects.

The approximate cost of this house exclusive of lot, is $24,000.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address Mr. S. Maclure, 404 Union Building, Victoria, B. C. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

A HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

Garden Experiments

WE ARE all adventurers at heart, and would all go tilting at windmills any day if we were not afraid the neighbors might see us from the back windows, says the "House Beautiful". Each bit of gardening we do is proof positive of a romantic spirit. The timid little lady two doors down, who gardens for her health, is romancing this minute over her bed of grass pinks because her William used to wear a pink in his buttonhole when he came to see her.

Every seed and every bulb we put into the ground with care is a hope for the future. I have got so that I plant my cabbages and onions with more or less bravado, yet I feel the tragedy of the Lorain disaster when a summer thunderstorm sends torrents of water rushing over the onion seed bed from which the burlap was removed only yesterday.

It is this spirit of adventure never daunted that makes me try rash garden-experiments every spring, even though some of my Puritan ancestry whisper to have a care. When I sign a letter telling a seed firm to send me two packets of a newly imported vegetable from China, I feel as the dabbler in stocks must feel when he signs an order for his broker to buy so many shares of oil. We both are gambling in the future with a smothery inside feeling that it must turn out all right. Blind hope indeed!

Last spring among my garden catalogues was one that made a great display of muskmelons: luscious, juicy fruit that made me wish for a spoon instead of a pencil as I sat at my desk. I could not resist. The tip came straight from some one who had inside dope.

I manipulated things well. A little half-acre down by the creek, plenty of fertilizer, and loads of excited care brought in big dividends. My friend who cleared an even five thousand on one stock transaction would probably laugh at the hundred dollars I made in actual cash, but my summer has left me eager for work at the desk again, and my friend is seeking an expensive doctor's advice. Yes, we all go tilting, but our windmills are not all painted the same color.

Every seed firm that tucks in a trial packet of some unusual variety with each order that goes out has made a study of the psychology of curiosity. I grew a bean one year with foliage like a squash vine and flowers as white and fragrant as Easter lilies. The frost came too early for the seed pods, but I venture to say they would have looked like prickly pears.

Another year I grew banks of delicate light blue gilia from one tiny trial packet. At a season when blue flowers are scarce they made a bed of soft delight to rest the eyes after the bright and glaring colors of zinnias, dahlias, and marigolds.

One year I experimented with sweet peas, eight long rows of them. Skeptical neighbors, when they found they were not garden peas, wondered what I was going to do with them. I did not know how to answer that myself, and I was conscious that they winked at each other behind my back. The gods of luck were with me. No more perfect, long-stemmed fragrant blossoms were ever cut from a greenhouse than those I picked from the vines beside my house. The biggest florist in the near-by town had bad luck with his. Perhaps his grower did not have the spirit of adventure. Anyhow he came out to see how I grew mine, and as he gazed at the vines climbing taller than his head, he asked me what I put under them. He did not think it funny when I told him "firecrackers".

For a long time I have noticed that my garden experiments are more successful than my regular gardening. Ah yes, the spirit of adventure again. The road we travel each day soon becomes commonplace, the landmarks cease to interest us; but let us start out on a new road leading into the West, with a windmill in the distance, and we are off with a shout.

A Writing Window

FOR the man whose taste runs to the literary and whose home provides inadequate library space, or none at all, a writing window is a most satisfactory solution. In a suitably proportioned window might be placed a desk of the table-top variety, equipped with commodious drawers for the storage of such documents and accessories as are usually found scattered in odd corners of the house, out of reach whenever wanted. Tall bookcases flanking such a window serve a double purpose. Their principal mission is to house the reference books necessary to the day's reading or writing, and this they perform admirably. At the same time their presence rounds out the arrangement and makes it a unit in the decorative scheme. Bookshelves of this type are especially well suited to use in a low room, their long, slender lines giving the desired impression of height and dignity.

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One pound of our tea brews over 250 cups, because *all* the flavour of the growing leaf is *sealed* in the air-tight packages.

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92

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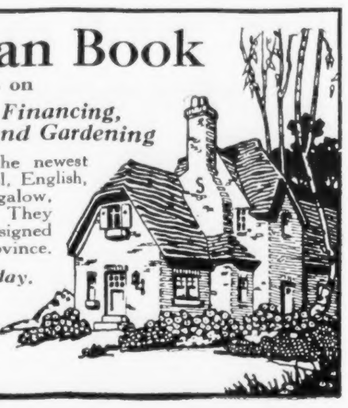

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OUR gums are suffering from our modern soft diet. Our soups, our souffle, our puddings and our creamy things are all so easy to eat, that they provide no stimulation to our gums.

This lack of exercise, dental authorities will tell you, is, in the main, responsible for the alarming increase in the diseases of the gum tissue. And they point out, with logic, the need of resupplying the stimulation that our food fails to give.

Massage your Gums with Ipana Tooth Paste

It is but natural that they turn to massage—a light massage given with the finger or brush. Hundreds and hundreds of these dentists recommend also that the massage be done with Ipana Tooth Paste.

This gentle frictionizing rouses within the gingival walls, a brisk and healthy circulation. And Ipana itself, because of its content of ziratol, is excellent for restoring the gums to normal tonicity.

Even though your gums trouble you seldom, you will like Ipana. You will like its taste and its beneficial effect. With it you can protect your gums while you clean your teeth.

Switch to Ipana for 1 month

Get from your druggist a large tube of Ipana. It will last you well over a month. The coupon below is for a sample tube, which we are glad to send. But the amount we can mail is necessarily small. The full-sized tube from your drug store is a much fairer test to Ipana and yourself!

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTHPASTE, without charge or obligation.
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Address
City Prov.

The Wonders of the Cacti

THE most remarkable plant in the world is the cactus. There are no fewer than 800 varieties arranged in about fourteen genera. Their interest does not lie so much in the beauty of the flowers they produce but in their queerly-shaped, oftimes grotesquely-distorted stems. Some of them are so small that you can comfortably tuck them away under a tea-cup, while others attain the height of tall trees.

The giant of the family is the *cereus giganteus*, to give the plant its full Latin name. It attains a height of from 25 to 60 ft. It possesses no leaves, standing erect like sentinels in the desert where it thrives. It has been termed the "water-barrel of the desert," on account of the fact that it retains within itself a slightly acrid but not altogether unpalatable liquid that is a fair substitute for water. Many a traveller on the hot, dry plains, has had reason to bless the cactus, for it has been the means of appeasing his agonizing thirst. Another peculiar fact about it is that there is no regularity in the growth of its limbs or arms. The plant flowers in March and April, a beautiful, pearl-shaped, cream-colored flower, while the fruit, which is edible and on which the natives often feed, ripens early in summer.

Many large cactus monsters have been brought over to Europe from the deserts of California. The first of the large, living cacti ever imported into England was that which was sent to Kew about fifty years ago, and which turned the scale at 713 lbs. It was of the variety known as the toothpick. A mathematician gave the number of toothpicks at 8,850.

The common cactus of Mexico is the "prickly pear", of which there are no fewer than 150 species. In some places it has been trained to form a hedge, and a very formidable one it makes. No human being or cattle could hope to penetrate through it. Then we have the "organ" cactus, whose upright stems resemble the pipes of an organ. Other varieties include the "old man" cactus, so named because it has a beard like an aged man; the "Turk's cap" cactus, whose crown resembles a Turkish fez; the thistle cactus; the hedgehog cactus, and hundreds of others.

The flowers of the plant are almost as varied and as fascinating as their shapes. It may surprise many to learn that it is quite possible, by the possession of a collection of cacti plants, to feast the eyes on magnificent blooms from the first of January to the end of December. Some plants produce a white flower, others a red, others purple and orange in various shades, while not a few give off a delicate fragrance. Some specimens give from fifty to seventy blooms in a single season. Others only flower once, and then only for a few hours. Some, too, only blossom at night.

An interesting flowering specimen is the night-blooming cereus. In its completeness the flower of the cereus is one of the most beautiful things in nature, and in its transition stages probably one of the most interesting. There are at first small scales, gradually increasing in size and growing more numerous, to make the funnel-shaped flower, which is at first positively repulsive looking; but those who are watching it know that the night is coming when it will put off its ugliness and disclose the wondrous beauty of the flower perfected. Within it is ivory tinted with rose, and dozens of filmy stamens add to the exquisite beauty of the blossom; but above all the perfume delights the sense.

MRS. C. WILFRED SOMERS
Formerly Miss Isobel Temple, daughter of Mrs. H. F. Temple, of Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

People Who Overdo Dancing

FROM Constantinople the other day came news that Kemal Pasha had prohibited Turkish women dancing the Charleston, on the ground that it impaired their hearts.

Does vigorous foxtrotting, of the Charleston type, impose an undue strain on the system? There is no doubt whatever that it does, when the dancer only dances once a week or so and takes little other exercise.

Charlestoning is only an unusually energetic form of foxtrotting; and the new craze known as Black Bottom—it is a more staccato Charleston, with sudden jerks and stops which demand agility and considerable muscular control—intensifies the normal strain.

Half-an-hour's dancing is a gentle pastime; three hours of it, strenuous exercise. Intelligent dancers never dance their feet off. Moreover, they dance at their normal pace, not as the fashion of the moment dictates.

People who do not often dance go to a 9 till 2 ball, take every dance enthusiastically, feel worn out next day—and denounce modern dancing. The fault is theirs. Sophisticated dancers at a dance lasting anything over two hours sit out often, take their time over supper, and never do dances they don't like.

Unless the poise be perfect and the pace suited to a particular physique, dancing imposes a double strain. Some people are naturally slow dancers, others naturally fast dancers; and each should find out his natural bent and stick to it.

A man who is not naturally agile is foolish to take a one-step in full time; he should take it half-time. The girl who feels breathless dancing fast should ask her partner to go slower. If he is anything of a dancer he will be able to oblige, and to get just as much pleasure from the more leisurely pace.

Slippery or sticky floors, a band playing too fast or too slow, uncomfortable shoes, muscles unused to dancing, an energetic Charleston indulged in before the Charleston rhythm has been assimilated thoroughly—all these things put an undue strain on the muscular system.

But no one who realizes that dancing is an exercise, as well as a social pleasure and an amusing pastime, is likely to suffer from what fashionable physicians may soon be calling "Charleston heart".

Revival of Russian Blouse

THE revival of the Russian blouse coat has brought with it some really beautiful belts. They are works of art in themselves; soft suede kid studded with cut steel or glove kid almost covered with metallic embroideries. The square hand-bag invariably matches the belt, and often the hat follows suit.

The Luxury Soap of the World

SINCE the days of knee-breeches and powdered wigs, people of refinement have enjoyed the pure creamy lather and the delicate, clinging fragrance of Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap, the luxury soap of the world.

It purifies—refines—imparts exquisite charm and subtle, lingering fragrance.

$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best Druggists and Department Stores.

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Windy

days are hard on Eyes. Protect them this way

Windy days fill Eyes with dust and make them look and feel just miserable. Often a bloodshot condition results. Use *Murine* immediately after exposure to wind and dust to free your Eyes from irritating particles and prevent them from becoming bloodshot. It's entirely harmless. Try it!

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

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Lift Off – No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot callouses, without soreness or irritation.

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Prophecy, dreams, crinoline and lace.
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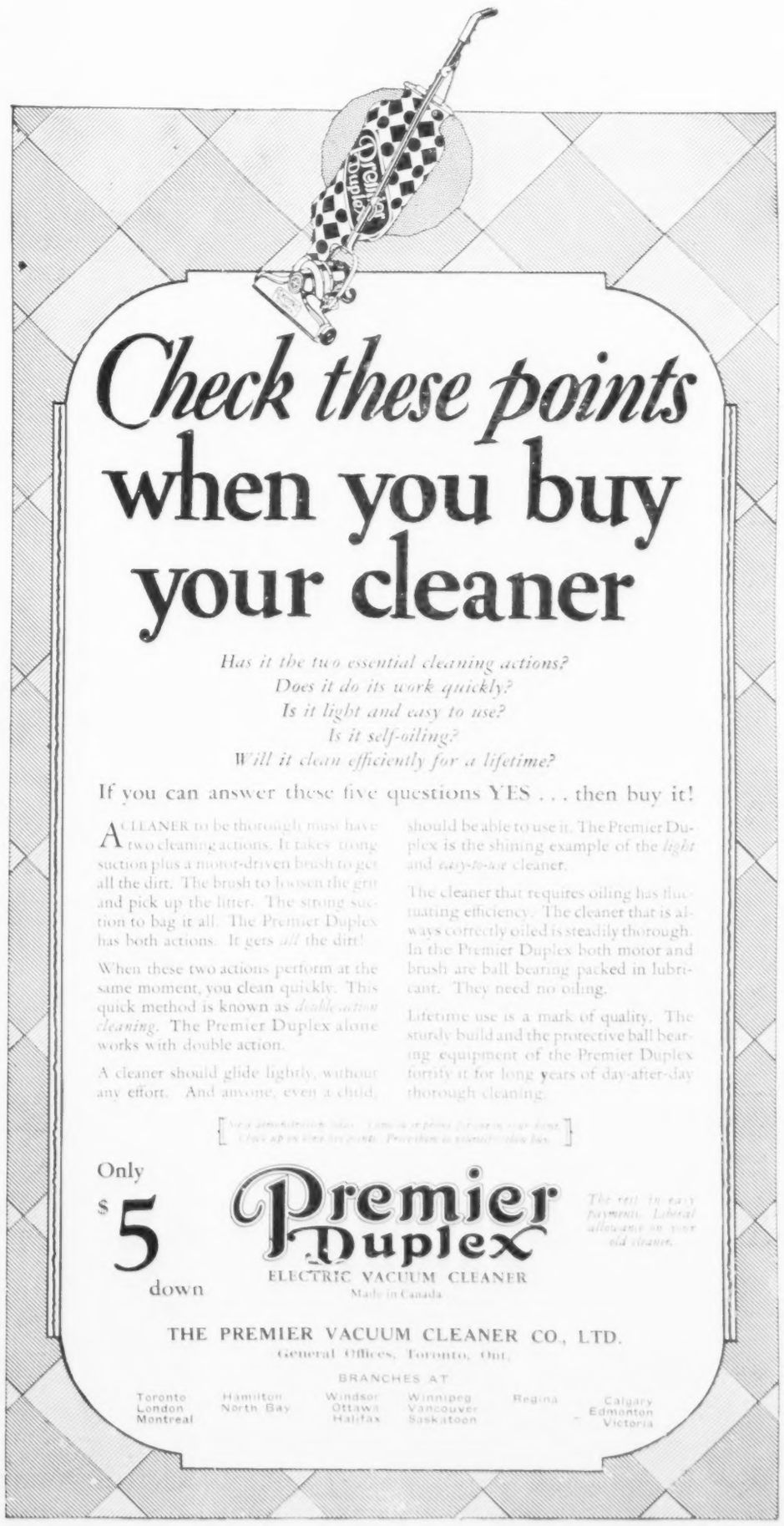

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Patent leather, Rose-blush, Parchment and Black Kid.

$14.50 to $16.00

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ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
290 Yonge St., South of Dundas St.

The ladies of Brantford are holding a reception in honor of Mrs. Henry Cockshutt on March 29.

* * *

Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, of Toronto, is taking part in the Skating Carnival in Winnipeg, where she is the guest of Mrs. Douglas Laird.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Waldie, of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Sir John and Lady Gibson, in Hamilton.

* * *

Mrs. Cory, of Toronto, who has been the guest of Mrs. Sidney Mewburn in Hamilton, has returned home.

LADY-IN-WAITING TO THE DUCHESS OF YORK, WIFE OF GENERAL THE EARL OF CAVAN, CHIEF-OF-STAFF TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK: THE COUNTESS OF CAVAN.

General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., etc., and the Countess of Cavan accompanied Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York when they sailed in the "Renown." Lord Cavan is the Duke's Chief-of-Staff, and Lady Cavan is one of the Duchess's Ladies-in-Waiting. Before her marriage to Lord Cavan, Lady Cavan was Lady Joan Mulholland. She is a daughter of the fifth Earl of Strafford, and from 1918 to 1922 was Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, of Crescent Road, Toronto, who have been in Florida, are returning home this week.

* * *

Miss May Cameron, of Toronto, has been in St. Catharines for a week-end visit, and was the guest of Mrs. H. B. Burgoyne.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Osler, of Winnipeg, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week for Lady Beaverbrook who spent a few days in Winnipeg *en route* from California to Montreal.

* * *

The marriage took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, India, on December 27, of Captain William Douglas Robertson, Royal Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleet Robertson, of Victoria, B.C., and Phyllis Aurence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Montague Winch, of 87 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, England.

* * *

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden sailed last week from New York for England. Sir Robert will spend three months at Oxford.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Caverhill, of Montreal, to Mr. George Reginald Geary, of Toronto, will take place towards the end of the month. Miss Caverhill and her mother, Mrs. D. C. Macaraw, who have been in Europe, are arriving shortly in Canada.

* * *

Mrs. William Macpherson, of Toronto, who was recently a visitor in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. Irvine Robertson, is again in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Denison, of Toronto, were recently the guests in Ottawa of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crowdy.

* * *

Mrs. George Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Annette Blaikie, are leaving at the end of the month for England.

* * *

Lady Beaverbrook arrived in Toronto last week-end to be the guest for a few days of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce. Lady Beaverbrook later went to Montreal, where she will pay visits till she sails for England.

* * *

Mrs. John Macdonald and her two daughters and Mrs. Raymond are leaving this week for New York.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was attended by Major Eric Haldenby, officiated at the opening of the Margaret Lewis Gooderham annex of "Clarkewood," 331 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Graeme G. Adam, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, presided, and the speakers were Rev. Canon Cody and Mr. A. G. Viets.

Colonel A. Kelly Evans, who has been at Preston Springs, recently returned to Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, came to Toronto on Friday of this week to be the guest of Mrs. Gwyn Francis.

* * *

Miss Jean Macpherson is again in Toronto after a year spent in Europe.

* * *

There was a very large attendance of members at the Toronto Hunt, Eglinton, on Saturday afternoon of last week. At the tea hour Mrs. H. J. Fisk and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter acted as hostesses. Those present included, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Major Clifford Sifton, Mr. Gordon Perry, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Northgrave, Miss Edith Northgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter, Miss Beulah Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Miss Charlotte Towers, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. G. D. Y. Leacock, Mr. W. L. Christie, Miss Ruth Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lepper, Mrs. Frank Stone, Mrs. F. L. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bredin, Miss K. Bredin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, Dr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Fleming, Miss Helen McGregor, Mrs. Harry Sifton, Mr. Allen Case, Mr. Irving Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kitto, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Dr. King Smith, Mrs. W. C. Cochrane, Mr. James Miln, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Shaw, Miss Florence Jones, Mrs. Douglas Eckhardt, Mr. James Miln.

MRS. FRED BAWLF, OF WINNIPEG
Who with Lady Tupper, organized the recent Arts Ball in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Walter Windeyer, of Toronto, is in Kingston on a visit to her father, Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, Kingston.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood, of Toronto, left on Monday of this week for Bermuda, where they will make a short stay.

* * *

Miss Catharine Welland Merritt returned to St. Catharines last week-end after a tour abroad.

* * *

Mr. J. Baird Laidlaw, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, and his daughter, Miss Freda Laidlaw, are home again after a visit to Lake Placid in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. Ian Sinclair, of Toronto, is in Warwick, Bermuda, on a visit to her mother, Mrs. D. L. McCarthy.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Isobel Blyth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Thorp Blyth, of Ottawa, to Mr. Melville Rogers, second son of the late Dr. A. Frankford Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, took place on Saturday afternoon of last week, in Christ Church Cathedral, the rector, Rev. E. Frank Salmon, officiating, assisted by Rev. John Langtry Williams. The church was very attractively decorated for the occasion, and the service was fully choral under the leadership of the organist, Mr. J. Hughes Johnson. The bridal party was met at the door of the church by the choir, who, as they walked slowly to the chancel, sang "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us." The bride wore an exquisite gown of soft ivory satin with overdress of fine lace and train of tulle. The tulle veil, which was worn over the face, was made in cap effect with clusters of orange blossoms at either side. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and gysophilia. Miss Frances Cousens was maid of honor, and there were six bridesmaids, Miss Gladys Rogers, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Margaret Southam, Miss Mardy Parker, Miss Theodora Machado, Miss Grizel Holbrook and Miss Norah Macoun. All were dressed alike in lovely frocks of robin's egg blue crepe de Chine, with overskirts of ribbon with wide girdles of ribbon ending in a bow at one side. Their hats were of the same shade with large soft brims and wide bands of velvet in a darker tone with bows on one side. They wore blue kid shoes, and carried bouquets of spring flowers, crimson tulips, daffodils, freezia and violets. Mr. Frankford Rogers, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were: Mr. John Blyth, brother of the bride; Mr. Henry Gill, Captain Aldous Bate, Major Desmond MacMahon, Mr. Maurice Hodgson, of Montreal, Mr. Hartley Hegler, of New York, Mr. Duncan MacTavish and Mr. Andrew Starke, of Montreal. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where the rooms were decorated with southern smilax, ferns and quantities of Spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Blyth, the latter wearing a chiffon and lace gown in a burgundy shade, with a hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of violets, received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Rogers, mother of the bridegroom, wore a handsome gown of parma shaded violet georgette and lace with a hat to match and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Ralph James, of New York, aunt of the bride, was handsomely gowned in black chiffon velvet with a hat to match and a corsage of American Beauty roses. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers later left for New York, whence they sailed by the Rochambeau for Egypt, and will be abroad for several months. The bride's going-away costume was a smart dress and coat of baise cloth, the coat trimmed with lapin ombre fur, and she wore a felt hat of the same shade. Mr. Rogers, who is a prominent member of the Minto Skating Club and holds the championship of North America for single skating, is also Canadian champion and was Canadian representative at the Olympic games in 1924. He was presented with a large silver tray by the Minto Skating Club on the occasion of his marriage.

* * *

At the recent Drawing-Room in Ottawa, Mrs. H. J. Bowell, late of Brantford, presented her granddaughter, Miss Adelina Ida Parker, daughter of Adamson George Parker, of Sheffield, England, and the late Mrs. Parker, Mrs. H. J. Bowell's daughter, to His Excellency. Miss Parker, a debutante of the season, was charming in a white satin frock with overdress of lace, and carried Sunset roses. Miss Parker is an "old girl" of the Bishop Strachan School and Branksome Hall, Toronto. Mrs. Bowell and her granddaughter have been in Ottawa for the winter, and go on the first of April to Mrs. Bowell's summer place at New Castle.

* * *

Lady Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ontario, and Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Owen, of Montreal, sail on Saturday of this week for Paris, France. They will return to Canada in May.

* * *

Miss Betty McCrae, of Toronto, left on Wednesday of last week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummings in Montreal.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, leave at the end of the month to sail for England.

Mrs. C. E. Boone, Mrs. Roy Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes Smith, Miss Dorothy Massey, Miss Miriam Elmsley, of Toronto, left last week to attend the Canadian Badminton tournament in Montreal.

* * *

Sir William Mulock entertained the members of the University Alumnae recently at a delightful dance at his home on Jarvis Street, Toronto. Mrs. Monk, in a smart gown of amethyst velvet, received with Sir William.

* * *

Mrs. Victor Sinclair, of Hillholme Road, Toronto, entertained at an enjoyable tea at her residence on Tuesday afternoon of last week and received in a smart gown of beige and blonde lace, with bouquet of violets. Mrs. Howard Ferguson, who received with her, was attractive in sapphire blue velvet with strass buckles holding the side drape, and hat was of black and silver. She also carried a bouquet of violets. The tea table, which was done with Spring flowers in a silver bowl and candles in silver holders, was presided over by Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie and Mrs. Colin Calvin, assisted by Miss Mildred Sinclair in rose and silver, and her sister, Miss Gertrude Sinclair, in green crepe. Miss Bobs Garrow, Miss Dorothy McMahon, Miss Fraser and Miss Moira Fitzgerald.

* * *

Mrs. Schuyler Snively, of Toronto, went to New York last week to meet Mr. and Mrs. T. Stoker, of Montreal, who were returning from England.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry and Mrs. Allen Case were recent week-end guests in Hamilton of Mrs. Hendrie at the Holmstead.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

$1.00 PER INSERTION

All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS

FLEMING—On Wednesday, March 2nd, 1927, at the Maternity Pavilion, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Fleming, of Windsor, Ontario.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills, St. Catharines, Ont., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mary Ruby, to Mr. Arthur Miller Inglis, son of Mrs. Inglis and the late Robert Inglis, Toronto. The marriage to take place early in April.

DEATHS

BULLEN—John Bayenor Bullen, beloved eldest son of Mrs. N. R. H. Bullen and the late N. R. H. Bullen, of Hampton, Oxfordshire, England, on the 28th of February.

Requiescat in Pace.

'SALADA' TEA

Purity

The aluminum package preserves the fragrant flavour of Salada, and it also protects its purity and strength. Salada will yield three hundred or more delicious cups to the pound. Satisfying always. Ask for Salada.

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"At the shops of a thousand and one delights"

Special Announcement
KING EDWARD HOTEL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICALE
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
MISS NELLYE GILL, *Soprano*
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—LUIGI ROMANELLI, Director.

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Golf—
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etc.

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For advice and literature about travel in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, apply to John Fairman, L.M.S. Agent, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York; S. J. Sharp, 88 Yonge Street, Toronto; or any office of Thomas Cook & Son.

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Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

FROM time to time I receive letters complaining that passenger fares on Canadian and United States railways are unreasonably high. I don't agree with this opinion, and it seems to me that those who uphold it speak without knowledge of the facts. Whether we pay our fares or are able to wangle the odd pass from a "soulless" corporation, it is highly important that everyone should realize how vital to Canada is the maintenance of adequate railway rates.

Obviously the corporations which operate our great railway systems are as vitally concerned as anyone in maintaining the prosperity of Canada. In good times railway revenues advance; in bad times they decline. If freight rates are too high they discourage traffic and eventually kill the goose that lays the golden eggs; likewise unduly high passenger rates discourage travel and reduce the railways' revenue from this source. But the rates must be high enough to enable the lines to operate profitably. Adequate railway transportation is probably more essential to Canada than to any other country. Granting all this, and knowing what handicaps the railways are working under, one cannot be other than appreciative of all their past and present contributions to the development of this Dominion.

I do not presume to know anything about the rate structure, but as one who rides on rubber whenever a friend with a car offers an invitation I could not but be impressed by the statements of a prominent express official who recently held forth on truck competition as it affects the railroads. His claim was that transportation companies operating over their own property are not allowed to adjust their rates to meet those who use the public highways for transport and he wanted to be allowed to do this. It seems fair enough too, and we are all interested in anything that will tend towards a reduction in rates. This gentleman also, in his address to the Transportation Club of Toronto, suggested a revision in the licensing system which would enable municipalities to collect from the province a portion of the license tax paid by motor operators who use only the pavements maintained by the municipalities, but this is just by the way.

* * *

S. L. C. Lindsay. You can approach Death Valley by Union Pacific either from the east or the west, special sleepers being operated on the regular trains to Crucero and thence over the Tonopah and Tidewater Railway. There is a two day all-expense tour which would give you all the color you require and which can be arranged through the railway's ticket office.

* * *

L. C., Souris. Your enquiry raises quite a number of questions. In the first place, I do not think that you will be able to take the trip up the Nile at the time of year you plan making the visit, as the weather will be much too hot for enjoyment. You will require ordinary light summer clothing with plenty of changes, and your uncle would find light clothing more suitable. He can purchase a pith helmet on the continent. In your case I would recommend visiting Europe with an organized party or tour. When you are travelling this way you can live well and comfortably at the minimum cost; you have no baggage, transportation or accommodation worries. Then, too, these tours are usually so arranged as to cover all the high lights. A lot of people object to joining a touring party, but my experience is that by doing so, time and funds being more or less limited, you see in a country what you went to see with a great saving of time and lost effort. The S. S. Patria sails from New York for Haiti on April 6th, her schedule allowing for several very interesting shore trips en route. This might be a very good sailing for you to make. Your passport must be vised by the agents of each country you wish to visit before sailing. For this reason I would recommend that you get in touch with the agent at Souris who will, I am sure, be glad to arrange the details for you. We would willingly do this for you here, however, if you gave me a better idea as to your resources.

* * *

I. D. F., Renfrew. The Lillehammer Centennial will be celebrated from July 15th to about September 1st, but the height of festivities will be reached on August 7th and 8th, when the great historical pageant will be given on the grounds of the Sandvigian Collections. Any steamship agent. You are a little late as the Coasting Association's International Meet was held at Oslo on February 6th.

* * *

Wanderer. In North Africa there is often a great difference between the day and the night temperatures and at some points you will touch on the tour the altitude is considerable. For these reasons, you should choose clothes as you would for Europe—light woollen suits—and a warm overcoat should be carried. A flannel belt is recommended. Thin drill and cotton clothes are not advisable. In order to preserve the complexion from the effects of the sun and wind, a good toilet cream is useful. Thick boots in preference to mere shoes should be worn. Tinted motor goggles are an essential item of the kit. Like yourself I only know camels through hearsay, but a small tin of the powder wouldn't take up much room, would it? The cars are ten passenger cars with Pullman arm-chair seats and baggage trailer. You can secure accommodation in a smaller car, but you will have to secure your own guide courier.

* * *

"Broke," Winnipeg. And things looking so bright in the west! The Campania Sud Americana de Vapores announces sailings of the S. S. *Aconcagua* and *Teno* from New York on March 12th, April 9th, May 7th, June 4th and July 2nd alternately, for Cristobal, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta and Valparaiso in eighteen days, and the round trip from New York occupying forty-six days, with layover at Valparaiso. I am afraid that I have no influence with any steamship company, or anywhere for that matter, not excepting at home, but you might try your luck when you get to New York. The Financial Department has asked me to thank you for the information you passed on. Unfortunately, like all newspaper men we find all our money tied up at present, otherwise your mine might look attractive. Thanks.

THE WINTER IN ALGIERS
Miss "Babs" (Margaret) Drayton, daughter of Sir Henry Drayton, of Stewart Street, Ottawa, indulging one of the gazelles at the Hotel St. George, which is famous for its liking of cigarettes. Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and another daughter are wintering in Algiers.

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Sir Harold and Lady Boulton, the latter formerly Mrs. Margaret Lyons Moodie, of Montreal, who have been visiting in Canada, sailed on Friday of last week in the *S.S. Olympic* for England.

* * *

Owing to the periods of mourning which have necessarily curtailed Their Excellencies' entertainments at Government House, Ottawa, they much regret it has not been possible for them to meet all those members of Parliament who, with their wives, are now in Ottawa. In consequence Their Excellencies, before leaving for the West, propose holding a reception at Government House on Wednesday, March 16th, so that they may have an opportunity of meeting those members both of the Senate and House of Commons who have called at Government House.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert G. Welsford, the latter formerly Miss Jean Stavert, who have been spending their honeymoon in North Carolina, have returned to Montreal via Philadelphia and New York.

* * *

Miss Rose Jacques, of Montreal, was in Quebec last week-end and was the guest of Miss Brenda Davis.

* * *

Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor, of Ottawa, and her little daughter, sailed on Wednesday of last week from Saint John, N.B., in the *S.S. Melita* for England.

* * *

Lady Beaverbrook and her daughter, the Hon. Janet Aitken, who have been in California for a few weeks, made a short stay in Victoria, B.C., and in Winnipeg en route to Montreal to make a further visit there prior to sailing for England. They will also spend a week in Toronto before [illegible].

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Sexton, of New York, [illegible] Mrs. J. H. [illegible].

* * *

[illegible] Miss Elizabeth [illegible], daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. [illegible], to Mr. [illegible] Drummond, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George E. Drummond, took place on Saturday afternoon [illegible] at St. George's Church [illegible] Miss [illegible] [illegible] Drummond [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]. The Very Rev. Dean [illegible] officiated, assisted by the Rev. [illegible]. The reception was held [illegible] to which only relatives and intimate friends were invited. Mr. Drummond and his bride are spending their honeymoon abroad.

* * *

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Miss [illegible] were in Ottawa for a few days recently, and had the honor of having tea with Their Excellencies the [illegible] and the Viscountess Willingdon at Government House.

* * *

Mrs. [illegible] MacTier and Mrs. H. [illegible], of Montreal, sailed in the *S.S. Melita* from Saint John, N.B., last week for Europe. They will spend several weeks in the South of France.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill are again in Montreal after a few weeks spent in Toronto.

* * *

Hon. J. A. Robb and Mrs. Robb, of Ottawa, recently entertained at dinner at the Country Club for the official heads of the various branches of Mr. Robb's department, and their wives.

* * *

Madam Rodolphe Lemieux entertained at luncheon last week in the Speaker's apartments of the House of Commons, Ottawa, for twenty-two guests, who included the Countess of Ashburnham, Mrs. Robert Forke, Mrs. August Lemieux, Mrs. M. Matsunaga, Mrs. L. K. Laflamme, of Montreal, Mrs. H. C. Hocken, of Toronto, Mrs. Charles Camsell, Mrs. MacLean, Lady Sherwood, Mrs. W. F. Garland, Mrs. Maurice Ollivier, Mrs. H. F. MacLachan, Miss Champney, Mrs. L. R. Lefleche, Mrs. St. Pierre Hughes, Mrs. Henri Tache, Mrs. D. C. Scott, Mrs. Allan Keefer, Mrs. A. R. Tibbits, Mrs. Harold Lewis and Mrs. Barry German.

* * *

Miss Lenore Gooderham and Miss Adrian Felton, of Toronto, were in Montreal last week to take part in the Canadian Championship Badminton matches and were the guests of Miss Jean McLaren, Drummond Apartments.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel George S. Cantlie, of Montreal, who is in the far West with his daughter, Miss Celia Cantlie, was among the guests at a dinner recently given by the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House, Victoria, B.C.

* * *

On a recent Sunday, Madame Albert de Haydin, of Montreal, entertained at a tea in honor of her house guest, Miss Germaine Merinot, of Lausanne, Switzerland. Among the guests were: Lady Farquhar, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Milroy, the Hon. Judge and Mme. Decarie, [illegible] and Vicomtesse de Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kittson, the Misses Tarte and Brodeur, and Mr. [illegible], Mr. Tom Guerin, Mr. [illegible], Count R. de Roussy de Sales, Messrs. [illegible] Hebert, T. Brodeur, C. [illegible] and Count Schorr-Thoss.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel J. S. O'Meara and Mrs. O'Meara, of Quebec, sailed on Saturday of last week from New York in the *S.S. Lapland* on the Mediterranean cruise. Later on they will be in England and return to Quebec early in the summer.

* * *

Miss Constance [illegible] and Miss Nora [illegible], of Ottawa, two of the bridesmaids for the [illegible]-Rogers wedding, entertained on Tuesday of last week at [illegible] at the home of the former in honor of the bride, Miss [illegible], and the other guests were Mrs. Lawrence Mason, Miss Phoebe Grierson, Miss Margaret Southam, Miss Gladys Rogers, Miss [illegible] and Miss Moira Fraser.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible], of Montreal, and their daughters, Mrs. W. [illegible] and Miss [illegible], recently [illegible] weeks in Jamaica.

* * *

Lady [illegible], of Montreal, went to [illegible] last week to be the guest of Mrs. L. A. [illegible].

* * *

Sir Montague and Lady Allan, who have been sojourning in Pasadena, California, will return to Montreal early in May.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sise, of Montreal, left on Saturday of last week to spend a month in California.

* * *

[illegible], of Montrose Avenue, Westmount, was recently in Peterborough on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Wallace. Later Mrs. Wallace went to visit her sister, Mrs. Irvine [illegible] Rexford.

* * *

Mrs. Gilbert Beaman, of Halifax, has been in Montreal for the Badminton Tournament, the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. S. Hanson. Another sister, Miss Edith Carruthers, in Montreal for the tournament, was also Mrs. Hanson's guest.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo W. Skinner, of Montreal, recently sailed in the *S.S. Melita* from Saint John, N.B., for Europe.

MRS. WALTER M. STEWART, OF SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL.
—Photo by M. Jacques-Stuart.

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Major-General H. H. McLean, of Saint John, New Brunswick, who sailed this week for England to visit his son, General Weldon McLean, D.S.O., C.M.G., chief of the Horse Artillery of Egypt and a former member of the British House of Commons, was entertained at dinner at the Cliff Club, Saint John, on Thursday by Mr. Frederick R. Taylor. Complimentary speeches to the guest of honor were made by Sir Douglas Hazen, Mr. Justice Grimmer, Mr. Justice Byrne, Mr. Justice Crocket. The dinner table was lavishly decorated with spring blossoms of every variety and color. After dinner cards were played. Those present were: General McLean, Sir Douglas Hazen, Judge Grimmer, Judge Byrne, Judge Crocket, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of the province, Lt.-Colonel W. H. Harrison, Mr. Frank P. Starr, Mr. Frederick E. Sayre, Mr. Kellie Jones, Mr. Wetmore Merritt, Mr. J. M. Woodman, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander McMillan, Mr. Howard P. Robinson, Mr. Arthur Thorne, Mr. W. H. Swift, Mr. J. D. McKenna, Mr. H. C. Schofield and Mr. H. L. Enman.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh MacKay gave a very delightful bridge at her residence in Rothesay, N.B., on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. R. Hovey, who has recently arrived to take up her residence in Saint John. Prize winners at bridge were Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. Sutor-Hutton, of Montreal, and Mrs. Gerald Ham. At five o'clock tea was served, Mrs. Rol. S. Skinner presiding at the charmingly arranged tea table.

* * *

Mrs. William Vassie Mecklenburg, Saint John, was hostess on Monday at a very enjoyable small luncheon. Tulips, daffodils and narcissi, in a silver bowl, ornamented the centre of the prettily arranged table. Covers were laid for eight. The guests were: Mrs. William Pugsley, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Frank Fairweather, Mrs. R. Downing-Paterson and Miss Mary Hizard.

* * *

Dr. Vera Lee Brown, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank M. Brown, of Centreville and Fredericton, New Brunswick, has had for so young a woman a notable career in literature. Following graduation from McGill University at Montreal, where she won honors and distinctions, Miss Brown went to Bryn Mawr College. After a post graduate course she won a European fellowship, but postponed going to Europe because of the world war. She was then selected by the late Principal Peterson to act as head of the History Department at McGill University during two years absence of Dr. Colby, who was on leave of absence. Upon the conclusion of her engagement at McGill, Dr. Brown left for Europe to carry on research work, under the Bryn Mawr fellowship, and upon her return the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon her at Bryn Mawr. Then she became head of the Department of History at Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, but resigned when granted another European fellowship by Bryn Mawr and went to Spain to engage in research work in connection with Spanish-American History. While in Spain she received an invitation to join the faculty of Smith College, where she has recently been appointed associate Professor of History at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., one of the leading Women's Colleges of the United States.

* * *

Of much interest is the announcement of the marriage in London, England, of Miss Edith Leitch, which took place on Saturday, February 5. She was attended by her sister, Miss Cecil Leitch.

* * *

Mrs. J. Reid Wilson, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Sare, leave on March 16 for New York to sail in the *S.S. Berengaria* for Europe, where they will remain till the end of May. Returning they will come in the *S.S. Empress of Scotland*.

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